

ACCEDENCE  
Commenc't  
GRAMMAR,

Supply'd with sufficient

R U L E S,

For the use of such as,  
Younger or Elder, are desirous,  
without more trouble  
then needs, to attain the *Latin*  
*Tongue*; the elder sort especially,  
with little teaching, and  
thir own industry.

---

J. M.

---

L O N D O N,

Printed by S. Simmons, next door to  
the Golden Lion in Aldersgate-street, 1669.

1911

1947

1912

\_\_\_\_\_

# TO THE READER.

**I***T hath been long a general complaint, not without cause, in the bringing up of Youth, and still is, that the tenth part of mans life, ordinarily extended, is taken up in learning, and that very scarcely, the Latin Tongue. Which tardy proficiencie may be attributed to several causes: In particular, the making two labours of one, by learning first the Accedence, then the Grammar in Latin, ere the Language of those Rules be understood. The only remedy of this, was to joyn both Books into one, and in the English Tongue; whereby the long way is much abbreviated, and the labour of understanding much more easie: A work suppos'd not to have been done formerly; or if done, not without such difference here in brevity and alteration, as may be found of moment. That of Grammar, touching Letters and Syllables, is omitted, as learnt before, and little different from the English*

## To the Reader.

Spelling-book; especially, since few will be perswaded to pronounce Latin otherwise then their own English. What will not come under Rule, by reason of too much variety in Declension, Gender, or Construction, is also here omitted, least the course and clearness of method be clog'd with Catalogues instead of Rules, or too much interruption between Rule and Rule: Which Linaker setting down the various Idioms of many verbs, was forc't to do by Alphabet; and therefore, though very learned, not thought fit to be read in Schools. But in such words, a Dictionary stor'd with good Authorities will be found the readiest guide. Of figurate Construction what is usefull is digested into several Rules of Syntaxis: and Prosodie, after this Grammar well learnt, will not need to be English'd for him who hath a mind to read it. Account might be now given what addition or alteration from other Grammars hath been here made, and for what reason. But he who would be short in teaching, must not be long in Prefacing: The Book it self follows, and will declare sufficiently to them who can discern.

J. M.





# ACCEDENCE

Commenc't

# GRAMMAR.



*Latin Grammar* is the Art of right understanding, speaking, or writing Latine, observed from them who have spoken or written it best.

*Grammar* hath two Parts : Right-wording, usually call'd *Etymologie*; and right joyning of words, or *Syntaxis*.

*Etymologie*, or Right-wording, teacheth what belongs to every single word or part of Speech.

# Of Latin S P E E C H

are Eight General Parts :

Noun	{	De- clin'd.	{	Adverb	{	Unde- clin'd.
Pronoun				Conjunction		
Verb				Preposition		
Participle				Interjection		

**D** Declin'd are those Words which have divers endings; as *Homo* a man, *hominis* of a man; And I love, *amasti* thou lovest. Undeclin'd are those words which have but one ending, as *bene* well, *cum* when, *tum* then.

Nounes, Pronounes, and Participles, are declin'd with Gender, Number, and Case; Verbs, as hereafter in the Verb.

## Of Genders.

**G**enders are three, the Masculin, Feminin, and Neuter. The Masculin may be declin'd with this Article *Hic*, as *hic Vir* a Man; The Feminin with this Article *Hæc*, as *hæc Mulier* a Woman; The Neuter with this Article *Hoc*, as *hoc Saxum* a Stone.

Of the Masculin are generally all Nounes belonging to the Male kind, as also the Names of Rivers, Months, and Winds.

Of the Feminin, all Nounes belonging to the Female kind, as also the names of Countries, Cities, Trees, some few of the two latter excepted: Of Cities, as *Agragus* and *Sulmo*, Masculin; *Argos*, *Tiber*, *Præneste*, and such as end in *um*, Neuter;

Neuter; *Anxur* both. Of Trees, *Oleaster* and *Spinus*, Masculin; but *Oleaster* is read also Feminin, *Cic. verr. 4. Acer, filer, suber, thus, robur*, Neuter.

And of the Neuter are all Nouns, not being proper Names, ending in *um*, and many others.

Some Nouns are of two Genders, as *hic* or *hec dies* a Day; and all such as may be spoken both of Male and Female, as *hic* or *hec Parens* a Father or Mother; some be of three, as *hic hac* and *hoc Felix* Happy.

### Of Numbers.

**W**ords Declin'd have two Numbers, the Singular, and the Plural. The Singular speaketh but of one, as *Lapis* a Stone. The Plural of more then one, as *Lapides* Stones; yet sometimes but of one, as *Athenæ* the City *Athens*, *Litteræ* an Epistle, *ædes ædium* a House.

Note that some Nounes have no Singular, and some no Plural, as the nature of thir signification requires. Some are of one Gender in the Singular; of another, or of two Genders in the Plural, as reading will best teach.

### Of Cases.

**N**ounes, Pronounes, and Participles are declin'd with six Endings, which are called Cases, both in the Singular and Plural Number. The Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Vocative, and Ablative.

The Nominative is the first Case, and properly nameth the thing, as *Liber* a Book.

The Genitive is English'd with this Sign of, as *Libri* of a Book.

The Dative with this Sign to, or for, as *Libro* to or for a Book.

The *Accusative* hath no sign.

The *Vocative* calleth or speaketh to, as *O Liber* O Book, and is commonly like the *Nominative*.

But in the *Neuter Gender* the *Nominative*, *Accusative*, and *Vocative*, are like in both *Numbers*, and in the *Plural* end alwayes in *a*.

The *Ablative* is Englisht with these Signs, *in*, *with*, *of*, *for*, *from*, *by*, and such like, as *de Libro* of or from the Book, *pro Libro* for the Book And the *Ablative Plural* is alwayes like the *Dative*.

Note, that some Nouns have but one ending throughout all Cases, as *Frugi*, *nequam*, *nihil*; and all words of number from three to a hundred, as *quatuor* four, *quinque* five, &c.

Some have but one, some two, some three Cases only, in the *Singular* or *Plural*, as use will best teach.

### Of a Noun.

A Noun is the Name of a thing, as *Manus* a Hand, *Domus* a House, *Bonus* Good, *Pulcher* Fair.

Nounes be *Substantives* or *Adjectives*.

A Noun *Substantive* is understood by it self, as *homo* a man, *domus* a house.

An *Adjective*; to be well understood, requireth a *Substantive* to be joyn'd with it, as *bonus* good, *parvus* little, which cannot be well understood unless something good or little be either nam'd, as *bonus vir* a good man, *parvus puer* a little boy; or by use understood, as *honestum* an honest thing, *boni* good men.

The

## The Declining of Substantives.

**N**ounes Substantive have five Declensions or forms of ending thir Cases, chiefly distinguished by the different ending of thir Genitive Singular.

## The first Declension.

**T**he first is when the Genitive and Dative singular end in *a*, &c. as in the Example following.

Singular.		Plural.
Nom Voc Abl. <i>musæ</i>		Nom. Voc. <i>musæ</i>
Gen Dat. <i>musæ</i>		Gen. <i>musarum</i>
Acc. <i>musam</i>		Dat. Abl. <i>musis</i> .
		Acc. <i>Musas</i>


This one word *familia* joyn'd with *pater*, *mater*, *fratrum*, or *filia*, endeth the Genitive in *as*, as *paterfamilias*, but sometimes *familia*. *Dea*, *multi*, *equi*, *liberti*, make the Dative and Ab'ative plural in *abus*; *filia* and *nati* in *is* or *abus*.

The first Declension endeth alwayes in *a*, unless in some words deriv'd of the Greek: and is alwayes of the Feminin Gender, except in names attributed to men, according to the general Rule, or to Stars, as *Cometi*, *Planeta*.

Nounes, and especially proper Names deriv'd of the Greek, have here three endings, *as*, *es*, *e*, and are declin'd in some of thir Cases after the Greek form. *Aeneas*, acc *Aenean*, voc *Aenei*. *Anchises*, acc. *Anchisen*, voc *Anchise* or *Anchisi*, abl. *Anchise*. *Penelope*, *Penelopes*, *Panelope*, *Penelopen*, voc. abl. *Penelope*. Sometimes following the Latin, as *Mirrya*, *Philodeta*, for *as* and *es*; *Philodetam*, *Eriphylam*, for *an* and *en*. &c.

## The second Declension.

**T**He second is when the Genitive Singular endeth in *i*, the Dative in *o*, &c.

Sing.		Plur.
Nom. Voc. <i>Liber</i>		Nom. Voc. <i>Libri</i>
Gen. <i>libri</i>		Gen. <i>librorum</i>
Dat. Abl. <i>libro</i>		Dat. Abl. <i>libris</i>
Acc. <i>librum</i>		Acc. <i>libros</i>

Note that when the Nominative endeth in *us*, the Vocative shall end in *e*, as *Dominus*  $\delta$  *Domine*, except *Deus*  $\delta$  *Deus*. And these following, *Agnus*, *lucius*, *vulgus*, *populus*, *chorus*, *fluvius*, *e* or *us*.

When the Nominative endeth in *ius*, if it be the proper name of a man, the Vocative shall end in *i*, as *Georgius*  $\delta$  *Georgi*; hereto add *filius*  $\delta$  *fi*, and *genius*  $\delta$  *geni*.

All Nounes of the Second Declension are of the Masculin or Neuter Gender; of the Masculin, such as end in *us*, *or*, or *ius*, except some few, *humus*, *domus*, *alvus*, and others deriv'd of the Greek, as *methodus*, *antidotus*, and the like, which are of the Feminin, and some of them sometimes also Masculin, as *atomus*, *phaselus*; to which add *fi* the name of a disease, *glossus*, *pampinus*, and *rubus*.

Those of the Neuter, except *virus*, *pelagus*, and *vulgus* (which last is sometimes Masculin) end all in *us*, and are declin'd as followeth:

Sing.		Plur.
Nom. Ac. Voc. <i>Studium</i>		Nom. Ac. Voc. <i>Studia</i>
Gen. <i>studii</i>		Gen. <i>studiorum</i>
Dat. Abl. <i>studio</i>		Dat. Abl. <i>studiis</i>



Some Nouns in this Declension are of the first Example Singular, of the second Plural, as  
Per.

*Pergamus* the City Troy, Plur. *Hæc Pergamæ*; and some names of hills, as *Manalæ*, *Ismaræ*, *hæc Ismaræ*; So also *Tartaræ*, and the Lake *Avernæ*; others are of both, as *sibilæ*, *jocæ*, *locæ*, *hi loci*, or *hæc loca*. Some are of the Second Example Singular, of the first Plural, as *Argos*, *Cælum*, Plur. *hi Cæli*; others of both, as *Rastrum*, *Copistrum*, *Filum*, *Frænum*; Plur. *fræni* or *fræna*. *Nundinum*, & *Epulum*, are of the first Declension Plural, *Nundina*, *Epulæ*; *Balneum* of both, *balneæ* or *balnea*.

Greek proper names have here three endings, *os*, *on*, and *us* long from a Greek Diphthong. *Hæc Delos*, *hanc Delon*. *Hoc Ilion*. The rest regular, *Hic panthæ*, *ð panhu*, Virg.

### The third Declension.

**T**He third is when the Genitive singular endeth in *is*, the Dative in *i*, the Accusative in *em* and sometimes in *im*, the Ablative in *e*, and sometimes in *i*, the Nom. Acc. Voc. Plural in *es*, the Genitive in *um* and sometimes in *ium*, &c.

Sing.		Plur.
Nom. Gen. Voc. <i>Pani</i>		Nom. Ac. Vo. <i>panes</i>
Dat. <i>pani</i>		Gen. <i>panum</i>
Acc. <i>panem</i>		Dat. Abl. <i>panibus</i>
Abl. <i>pane</i>		
Sing.		Plur.
Nom. Voc. <i>Parentis</i>		No. Ac. Voc. <i>parentes</i>
Gen. <i>parentis</i>		Gen. <i>parentum</i>
Dat. <i>parenti</i>		Dat. Abl. <i>parentibus</i>
Acc. <i>parentem</i>		
Abl. <i>parente</i>		

This third Declension, with many endings, hath all Genders, best known by dividing all Nounes hereto belonging into such as either increase one syllable long or short in the Genitive, or increase not at all.

Such as increase not in the Genitive are generally Feminin, as *Nubes nubis*, *Caracarnis*.

Except such as end in *er*, as *hic venter ventris*, and these in *a* following, *natalis*, *aquilis*, *lienis*, *orbis*, *collis*, *caulis*, *collis*, *foliis*, *mensis*, *ensis*, *fustis*, *funis*, *panis*, *penis*, *crinis*, *ignis*, *cassis*, *fascis*, *torris*, *piscis*, *urgis*, *vermis*, *vestis*, *postis*, *avis*, and the Compounds of *assis*, as *centussis*.

But *Canalis*, *finis*, *clunis*, *restis*, *sentis*, *auris*, *corbis*, *linter*, *torquis*, *anguis*, *hic* or *haec*; To these add *repes*.

Such as end in *e* are Neuters, as *mare*, *rete*, and two Greek in *es*, as *hippomanes*, *caceethes*.

Nounes encre sing Long.

Nounes encreasing one syllable long in the Genitive are generally Feminin, as *haec pietas pietatis*, *virtus virtutis*.

Except such as end in *ans* Masculin, as *doctans*, *quadrans*, *sextans*; in *ens*, as *oriens*, *torrens*, *bidens* a pick-axe.

In *or*, most commonly deriv'd of Verbs, as *pektor*, *clamor*; in *o*, not thence deriv'd, as *ternio*, *senio*, *servio*, *temo*, and the like.

And these of one syllable, *sal*, *sul*, *ren*, *splen*, as, *has*, *per*; *mos*, *flos*, *ros*, *dens*, *mons*, *pons*, *sons*, *grew*.

And words deriv'd from the Greek in *en*, as *liben*; in *er*, as *crater*; in *as*, as *adamas*; in *es*, as *libes*; to these, by drops, *thorax*, *phenix*.

But *scrobs*, *rudens*, *stirps* the body or root of a tree, and *calx* a heel, *hic* or *haec*.



Neuter, these of one syllable, *mel, sel, lac, far,*  
*ver, cor, as, vas, vasis, os, ossis, os, oru, rus, rhin,*  
*jun, cru, pus.* And of more syllables in *al* and *ar,*  
 as *capital, laquear,* but *hilec hoc* or *hæc.*

*Nounes encreasing Short.*

Nounes encreasing short in the Genitive are generally Masculin, as *hic sanguis sanguinis, lapis lapidis.*

Except, Feminin all words of many syllables ending in *do* or *go,* as *dulcedo, compago, arbor, hyems, cuspis, pecus, pecudis:* These in *ex,* *forfex, carex, tomex, supellex:* In *ix,* *appendix, histrix, coccidix, filix.* Greek Nounes in *as* and *is,* as *lampas, iaspis:* To these add *chlamys, bacchar, syndon, icon.*

But *margo, cinis, pulvis, adeps, forceps, pumex, rames, inbres, obex, siex, cortex, onix* and *sardoria, hic* or *hæc.*

Neuters are all ending in *a* as *problemæ, in en,* except *hic zellen, in ar* as *jubar, in er* these, *verber, iter, uber, cadaver, zinziber, laser, ciccr, sifer, pipor, papaver:* sometimes in *ur,* except *hic surfur,* in *us* as *onus, in ut* as *caput:* to these, *marginæ, aquor, ador.*

Greek proper names here end in *as, an, u* and *em,* and may be declin'd some wholly after the Greek form, as *Pallas pallados palladi palladas;* others in some Case, as *Atlas, acc. Atlante, voc. Atila. Garamas, plur. garamantes, acc. garamantas. Pan panos, pana. Phyllis phyllidos, voc. phylli, plur. Phyllides, acc. phyllidas. Tethys, tethyos, acc. tethyn, voc. tethy. Neapolin, neapolios, acc. neapolin. Parus, paridos or parios, acc. parida or parin. Orpheus orpheos orphei orphæa orpheu. But Names in *em* borrow sometimes this Genitive of the Second*

cond Declension, as *Erechtbeu*, *erech'bei*. Cic. *Achilles* or *Achilleu*, *Achillei*; and sometimes their Accusative in *on* or *um*, as *Orpheu* *Orpheon*, *Theseu* *Theseum*, *Perseu* *Perseum*, which sometimes is formed after Greek words of the First Declension Latin, *Perseu* or *Perfes*, *Perse* *Perse* *Perfen* *Perse* *Perse*.

### The fourth Declension.

**T**He fourth is when the Genitive Singular endeth in *u*, the Dative Singular in *ui*, and sometimes in *u*, Plural in *ibus* and sometimes in *ubus*.

Sing.			Plur.		
Nom.	Gen.	Vo.	<i>Sensu</i>	Nom.	Ac Voc. <i>Sensui</i>
<b>Dat.</b>	<i>sensui</i>			Gen.	<i>sensuum</i>
<b>Acc.</b>	<i>sensum</i>			<b>Dat.</b>	<i>Abl sensibus</i> .
<b>Abl.</b>	<i>sensu</i>				

The fourth Declension hath two endings, *u* and *u*; *u* generally Masculine, except some few, as *hæc manu*, *ficu* the fruit of a tree, *acu*, *porticu*, *tribus*; but *ponu* and *specu* *hic* or *hæc*. *U* of the Neuter, as *gelu*, *genu*, *veru*; but in the Singular most part defective.

Proper Names in *os* and *o* long pertaining to the Fourth Declension Greek, may belong best to the fourth in Latin, as *Androgeos*, Gen. *Androgeo*, Acc. *Androgeon*. *Hic Athos*, *hunc Atho*, Virg. *Hæc Sappho*, Gen. *Sapphu*, Acc. *Sappho*. Better Authors follow the Latin form, as *Dido didoni* *di-donem*. But *Iesu* *Iesu* *Iesu* *Iesum* *Iesu* *Iesu*.

### The fifth Declension.

**T**He fifth is when the Genitive and Dative Singular end in *ei*, &c.

Sing.

Sing.  
 Nom. Voc. *Res*  
 Gen. Dat. *rei*  
 Acc. *rem*  
 Abl. *re*



Plur.  
 Nom. Acc. Voc. *res*  
 Gen. *rerum*  
 Dat. Abl. *rebus*.

All Nounes of the fifth Declension are of the Feminin Gender, except *dies hic* or *hæc*, and his Compound *meridies hic* only.

Some Nounes are of more Declensions then one, as *vas vasis* of the third in the Singular, of the second in the Plural *vasa vasorum*. *Colu*, *lau*, *rus*, and some others, of the second and fourth. *Saturnalia saturnalium* or *saturnaliorum saturnalibus*, and such other names of feasts, *Pœmata pœmatum*, *Pœmatibus* or *pœmatibus*, of the second and third Plural. *Plebs* of the third and fifth, *plebs* or *plebei*.

### The declining of Adjectives.

**A** Noun Adjective is declin'd with three Terminations, or with three Articles.

An Adjective of three terminations is declin'd like the first and second Declension of Substantives joyn'd together after this manner.

Sing.  
 Nom. *bonus bona bonum*  
 Gen. *boni bonæ boni*  
 Dat. *bono bonæ bono*  
 Ac. *bonum bonam bonum*  
 Voc. *bone bona bonum*  
 Abl. *bone bona bono*



Plur.  
 Nom. Vo. *boni bonæ bona*  
 Gen. *bonorum bonarum bonorum*  
 Dat. Abl. *bonis*  
 Ac. *bonos bonas bona*.

In like manner those in *er* and *ur*, as *sacer sacra sacrum*, *saturatura saturum* : but *unus, totus, solus, alius, alter, ullus, uter*, with their compounds

Neuter

Neuter, *uterque*, and the like, make thir Genitive Singular in *um*, the Dative in *i*, as *Unum una unum*, Gen. *unum*, Dat. *uni*, in all the rest like *bonum*, save that *alius* maketh in the Neuter Gender *aliud*, and in the Dative *alii*, and sometimes in the Genitive.

*Ambos* and *duo* be thus declin'd in the plural only.

Nom. Voc. *Ambos ambæ ambo*.

Gen. *amborum ambarum amborum*.

Dat. Abl. *Ambobus ambabus ambobus*.

Acc. *ambos* or *ambo*, *ambas ambo*.

Adjectives of three Articles have in the Nominative either one ending, as *hic*, *hæc*, & *hoc felix*; or two, as *hic* & *hæc tristis*, & *hoc triste*; and are declin'd like the Third Declension of Substantives, as followeth.

Sing.	Plur.
Nom. <i>hic hæc &amp; hoc</i>	Nom. <i>hi &amp; hæ felices</i> ,
<i>Felix</i>	<i>&amp; hæc felicia</i>
Gen. <i>felici</i>	Gen. <i>felicium</i>
Dat. <i>felici</i>	Dat. Abl. <i>felicibus</i>
Acc. <i>hunc &amp; hanc felitem</i> , & <i>hoc felix</i>	Acc. <i>hos &amp; has felices</i> ,
Voc. <i>ô felix</i>	<i>&amp; hæc felicia</i>
Abl. <i>felice</i> or <i>felici</i>	Voc. <i>ô felices</i> , & <i>ô felicia</i> .
Sing.	Plur.
No. <i>hic &amp; hæc tristis</i> ,	Nom. <i>hi &amp; hæ tristes</i> ,
<i>&amp; hoc triste</i>	<i>&amp; hæc tristia</i>
Gen. <i>tristi</i>	Gen. <i>tristium</i>
Dat. Abl. <i>tristi</i>	Dat. Abl. <i>tristibus</i>
Acc. <i>hunc &amp; hanc tristem</i> , & <i>hoc triste</i>	Acc. <i>hos &amp; has tristes</i> ,
Voc. <i>ô tristis</i> , & <i>ô triste</i>	<i>&amp; hæc tristia</i>
	Voc. <i>ô tristes</i> , & <i>ô tristia</i> .

There

There be also another sort which have in the Nominative Case three Terminations and three Articles, as *hic acer*, *hic & hæc acer*, *hoc acre*. In like manner be declined *equester*, *volucer*; and some few others, being in all other cases like the Examples beforegoing.

### Comparisons of Nounes.

**A**djectives, whose signification may increase or be diminish't, may form Comparison, whereof there be two degrees above the positive word it self, The Comparative, and Superlative.

The Positive signifieth the thing it self without comparing, as *durus* hard.

The Comparative exceedeth his Positive in signification, compar'd with some other, as *durius* harder; and is form'd of the first Case of his Positive that endeth in *i*, by putting thereto *or* and *us*, as of *duri*, *hic & hæc durius*, *& hoc durius*; of *dulci*, *dulcius* *dulcius*.

The Superlative exceedeth his Positive in the highest degree, as *durissimus* hardest; and it is form'd of the first case of his Positive that endeth in *i*, by putting thereto *simus*, as of *durus* *durissimus*, *dulcis* *dulcissimus*.

If the Positive end in *er* the Superlative is form'd of the Nominative case by putting to *rimus*, as *pulcher pulcherrimus*. Like to these are *vetus veterrimus*, *maturus maturimus*; but *dexter dextrimus*, and *sinister sinisterior sinistissimus*.

All these Nouns ending in *lis* make the Superlative by changing *i* into *limus*, as *humilis*, *similis*, *facilis*, *gracilis*, *agilis*, *docilis* *docillimus*.

All other Nounes ending in *lis* do follow the

the general Rule, as *utilis utilissimus*.

Of these Positives following are form'd a different sort of Superlatives; of *superus, supremus* and *summus*; *inferus, infimus* and *imus*; *exterus, extremus* and *extremus*; *posterus postremus*.

Some of these want the Positive, and are form'd from Adverbs; of *intra, interior intimus, ultra ulterior ultimus, citra ceterior citimus, pridem prior primus, prope propior proximus*.

Others from Positives without Case, as *nequam nequior nequissimus*.

Some also from no Positive, as *ocior ocissimus*. Some want the Comparative, as *novus novissimus, sacer sacerrimus*.

Some the Superlative, as *senex senior, juvenis junior, adolescens adolefcentior*.

Some ending in *us*, frame thir Comparative as if they ended in *ens*, *benevolus, maledicus, magnificus magnificentior magnificenissimus*.

These following are without Rule, *Bonus melior optimus, Malus pejor pessimus, Magnus major maximus, Parvus minor minimus; Multus plurimus, multa plurima, multum plus plurimum*.

If a Vowel come before *us*, it is compared with *magis* and *maximè*, as *pius, magis pius, maximè pius; idoneus, magis and maximè idoneus*. Yet some of these follow the general Rule, as *Affidus assiduisissimus, strenuus strenuier, exiguus exiguisissimus, tenuis tenuior tenuissimus*.

### Of a Pronoun.

**A** Pronoun is a part of Speech that standeth for a Noun Substantive, either at present or before spoken of, as *ille* he or that, *hic* this, *qui* who. There

There be Ten Pronounes, *Ego, tu, fui, ille, ipse, iste, hic, is, qui* and *quis*, besides their Compounds, *egomet, tute, hieco, idem, quisnam, aliquis*, and such others. The rest so call'd, as *meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester, nostras, vestras, cujus* and *cujas*, are not Pronouns, but Adjectives thence deriv'd.

Of Pronounes such as shew the thing present are called *Demonstratives*, as *ego, tu, hic*; and such as refer to a thing antecedent or spoken of before are called *Relatives*, as *qui* who or which.

*Quis*, and often *qui*, because they ask a question, are called *Interrogatives*, with their Compounds *ecquis, numquis*.

*Declensions of Pronouns are three.*

*Ego, tu, fui*, be of the First Declension, and be thus declin'd.

Sing.  
Nom. *Ego*  
Gen. *mei*  
Dat. *mibi*  
Acc. Abl. *me*  
Voc. Caret



Plur.  
Nom. Acc. *Nos*  
Gen. *nostrum* or *nostri*  
Dat. Abl. *nobis*  
Voc. Caret.

Sing.  
Nom. Voc. *Tu*  
Gen. *tui*  
Dat. *tibi*  
Acc. Abl. *te*



Plur.  
Nom. Acc. Voc. *vos*  
Gen. *vestrum* or *vestri*  
Dat. Abl. *vobis*

Sing. } { Nom. Voc. Caret } { Dat. *sibi*  
Plur. } { Gen. *sui* } { Acc. Abl. *se*

From these three be deriv'd *meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester, nostras, vestras*, (which are called Possessives).

Possessives) whereof the former five be declin'd like Adjectives of three Terminations, except that *meus* in the Vocative Case maketh *mi, mea, meum*; *Nostras, Vestras*, with three Articles, as *hic* & *hæc nostras & hæc nostrate, vestrate*. In other Cases according to Rule.

These three, *ille, iste, ipse*, be of the Second Declension, making thir Genitive singular in *ius*, their Dative in *i*; and the former two be declin'd like the Adjective *alius*, and the Third like *unus* before spoken of.

Sing. { Nom. *ille illa illud*, Gen. *illius*, Dat. *illi*.  
 { Nom. *isto ista istud*, Gen. *istius*, Dat. *isti*.  
 { Nom. *ipse ipsa ipsum*, Gen. *ipsius*, Dat. *ipsi*.

These four, *hic, is, qui* and *quis*, be of the third Declension, making thir Genitive singular in *ius*, with *j* consonant, and be declin'd after this manner.

Sing.	Plur.
Nom. <i>hic hæc hoc</i>	Nom. <i>hi hæc hæc</i>
Gen. <i>hujus</i>	Gen. <i>horum horum</i>
Dat. <i>huic</i>	<i>horum</i>
Acc. <i>hunc hanc hoc</i>	Dat. Abl. <i>his</i>
Voc. <i>Caret</i>	Acc. <i>hos has hæc</i>
Abl. <i>hoc hæc hic</i>	Voc. <i>Caret</i>

Of *iste* and *hic* is compounded *istic istæc, istoc* or *istuc*. Acc. *istunc istanc, istoc* or *istuc*. Abl. *istoc istac istoc*. Plur. *istæc* only.

Sing.	Plur.
Nom. <i>is ea id</i>	Nom. <i>ii eæ ea</i>
Gen. <i>eius</i>	Gen. <i>eorum earū eorum</i>
Dat. <i>ei</i>	Dat. Abl. <i>eis</i> or <i>eu</i>
Acc. <i>eum eam id</i>	Acc. <i>eos eas ea</i>
Voc. <i>Caret</i>	Voc. <i>Caret</i>
Abl. <i>eo ea eo</i>	

Sing.



Sing.	Plur.
Nom. <i>qui quæ quod</i>	Nom. <i>qui quæ quæ</i>
Gen. <i>cujus</i>	Gen. <i>quorum quorum</i>
Dat. <i>cui</i>	<i>quorum (queis</i>
Acc. <i>quem quam quod</i>	Dat. Abl. <i>quibus or</i>
Voc. <i>Caret</i>	Acc. <i>quos quas quæ</i>
Abl. <i>quo qua, quo or qui</i>	Voc. <i>Caret</i>

In like manner *quivis*, *quilibet*, and *quicunque* the Compounds.

Sing. Nom. *Quis*, *qua* or *quæ*, *quid* Gen. &c. like *qui*. So *quisquam*, *quisnam*, Compounds.

Of *Quis* are made these Pronoun Adjectives, *Cujus* *cujus* *cujum*, whose; and *hic* & *hæc* *cujas* and *hæc* *cujas*, of what Nation.

*Quisquis* is defective, and thus declin'd.

No. {	<i>Quisquis</i>	Ac. {	<i>Quicquid</i>	Ab. {	<i>Quoquo</i>
	<i>Quicquid</i>				<i>Quoquo</i>

### Of a Verb.

**A** Verb is a part of Speech, that betokeneth being, as *Sum* I am, or doing; as *Laudo* I praise; and is declin'd with Mood, Tense, Number and Person.

### Moods.

**T**Here be four Moods, which express the manner of doing; the Indicative, the Imperative, the Potential or Subjunctive, and the Infinitive.

The Indicative Mood sheweth or declareth, as *Laudo* I praise.

The Imperative biddeth or exhorteth, as *Lauda* praise thou.

The Potential or Subjunctive is English't with these

these Signs, *may, can, might, would, could, should*; Or without them as the Indicative, if a Conjunction go before or follow. As *Laudem*, I may or can praise. *Cum Laudarem* when I praised. *Ca-vissem, si praevidissem*, I had bewar'd if I had foreseen.

The Infinitive is enlignt with this sign *To*, as *Laudare* to praise.

### Tenses.

**T**HERE be three Tenses which expresse the time of doing: The Present, the Preterit or past, and the Future.

The Present Tense speaketh of the time that *now is*, as *Laudo* I praise.

The Preterit speaketh of the time *past*, and is distinguished by three degrees: the Preterimperfect, the Preterperfect, and the Preterpluperfect.

The Preterimperfect speaketh of the time *not perfectly past*, as *Laudabam* I praised or did praise.

The Preterperfect speaketh of the time *perfectly past*, as *Laudavi* I have praised,

The Preterpluperfect speaketh of the time *more then perfectly past*, as *Laudaveram* I had praised.

The Future Tense speaketh of the time *to come*, as *Laudabo* I shall or will praise.

### Persons.

**T**HROUGH all Moods, except the Infinitive, there be three Persons in both Numbers, as, Sing. *Laudo* I praise, *laudas* thou praest, *laudat* he praiseth; Plur. *Laudamus* we praise, *laudatis* ye praise, *laudant* they praise. Except some Verbs which are declin'd or form'd in the Third Person only, and have before them this sign, *It*; as *Tacet* it irketh, *oporet* it behoveth, and are called Impersonals.

The

The Verb which betokeneth *being*, is properly this Verb *Sum* only, which is therefore call'd a Verb Substantive, and form'd after this manner.

## Indicative.

Pres.	{	I am.
Sing.	{	Sum, es, est, Plur. sumus, estis, sunt.
Pret.	{	I was.
imp.	{	Eram, eras, erat, Pl. eramus, eratis, erant.
		I have been.
Pret.	{	Fui, fuisti, fuit, Plur. fuimus, fuistis,
perfect	{	fuerunt or fuere.
		I had been.
Pret.	{	Fueram, fueras, fuerat, Pl. fueramus,
plup.	{	fueratis, fuerant.
Fu-	{	I shall or will be.
nure.	{	Ero, eris, erit, Pl. erimus, eritis, erunt.

## Imperative.

Be thou.

Sing.	{	Sis, es,   Sit,	{	Si-		Sitis, esse,   Sint,
	{	esto.   esto.	{	mus,	essote.	sunto

## Potential.

Pres.	{	I may or can be.
Sing.	{	Sim, sis, sit, Pl. simus, sitis, sint.
		I might or could be.
Preter-	{	Essem or forem, es, et, Pl. essemus, esse-
imperf	{	tis, essent or forent.
Preter-	{	I might or could have been.
perfect	{	Fuixim, ris, rit, Pl. fuimus, ritis, rint.

Pre-

Preterplup. } If I had been.  
 with a con- } Fuissem, es, et, Pl. eras, etis, ent.  
 junction: Si

Future } If I shall be or shall have been.  
 Si } Fuero, ris, rit, Pl. rimus, ritis, rint.

## Infinitive.

Pres. and preter. imperf. } Esse, to be, } Preter. perfect. & pret. pluper. } Fuisse, to have or had been.

Future } Fore, to be hereafter.

In like manner are form'd the Compounds; *Absum, adsum, desum, obsum, praesum, prosum, possum*; but *possum* something varies after this manner.

Indicat. Pres. Sing. *Possun, potes, potest*, Plur. *possumus, potestis, possunt*. The other are regular, *poteram, potui, potueram, potero*.

Imperative it wants.

Potent. Pres. *Passin, &c.* Preterimperfect, *Possent*.

Infinit. Pres. *Posse*. Preterit. *Potuisse*.

## Voices.

**I**N Verbs that betoken doing are two Voices, the *Active* and the *Passive*.

The *Active* signifieth to do, and always endeth in *o*, as *Daceo*, I teach.

The *Passive* signifieth what is done to one by another, and always endeth in *or*, as *Daceor* I am taught.

From these are to be excepted two sorts of Verbs.

**Verba.** The first are called *Neuters*, and cannot take *or* in the Passive, as *Curro* I run, *Sedco* I sit; yet signifie sometimes passively, as *Vapulo* I am beaten.

The second are call'd *Deponents*, and signifie actively, as *Loquor* I speak; or *Neuters*, as *Glorior* I boast: but are form'd like *Passives*.

### Conjugations.

**V**ERBS both Active and Passive have four Conjugations, or forms of declining, known and distinguish'd by thir Infinitive Mood Active, which alwayes endeth in *re*.

In the first Conjugation, after *e* long, as *Laudare* to praise.

In the second, after *e* long, as *habere* to have.

In the third, after *e* short, as *legere* to read.

In the fourth, after *i* long, as *audire* to hear.

In these four Conjugations, Verbs are declin'd or form'd by Mood, Tense, Number, and Person, after these Examples.

### Indicative Mood,

#### Present Tense

Singular.			Plural.		
I	Thou	He	We	To	They
praise.	praisest.	praiseth	praise.	praise.	praise.
Laudo, laudas, laudat,			laudamus, laudatis, laudant.		
Habeo, habes, habet,			habemus, habetis, habent.		
Lego, legis, legit,			legimus, legitis, legunt.		
Audio, audis, audit,			audimus, auditis, audiunt.		

Preter-  
imperfect  
tense sing. } Laudabam, } I praised or did praise.  
                  } Habebam, }  
                  } Legebam, } bas, bat, Plur. bamus,  
                  } Audiebam, } batis, bant.

Preter-  
perfect  
tense sing. } Laudavi } I have praised.  
                  } Habui }  
                  } Legi } isti, it, Plur. imus, istis,  
                  } Audiui } erunt or etc.

Preter-  
pluperfect  
tense sing. } Laudaveram } I had praised.  
                  } Habueram }  
                  } Legeram } ras, rat, Plur. ramus,  
                  } Audiveram } ratis, rant.

Future  
tense sing. } Laudabo } I shall or will praise.  
                  } Habebo } bis, bit, Plur. bimus, bitis,  
                  } Legam } bunt.  
                  } Audiam } es, et, Plu. emus, etis, ent.

### Imperative Mood.

Praise	Let him	Let us	Praise	Let them
thou.	praise.	praise.	ye.	praise.
Sing. Pres.	Lauda,	Laudet	Pl. lau-	Laudate, Laudent,
	laudato.	laudato.	demus.	laudatote. laudanto.
	Habe,	Habeat	Pl. habe-	Habete, Habeant,
	habeto.	habeto.	amus,	habetote. habento.
	Lege,	Legat	Pl. lega-	Legite, Legant,
	legito.	legito.	mus.	legitote. legunto.
	Audi,	Audiat	Pl. audi-	Audite, Audiant,
	audito.	audito,	amus.	auditote. audiunto.

Poten-

## Potential Mood.

*I may or can praise.*

Present tense sing.	{	Laudem, laudes, laudet, Pl. laudemus,	}	as, at, Pl. amus, atis, ant.
		Habeam,		
		Legam,		
		Audiam,		

Preterim- perfect tense sing.	{	Laudavem,	}	I might or could praise. res, ret, Plur. remus, retis, rent.
		Haberem,		
		Legerem,		
		Audirem,		

*I might or should have praised.*

Preter- perfect tense sing.	{	Laudaverim,	}	ris, rit, Pl. rimus, ritis, rint.
		Habuerim,		
		Legerim,		
		Audiverim,		

*If I had praised.*

Preterplu. sing. with a Conjun- tion. Si	{	Laudavissem,	}	ses, set, Pl. semus, setis, sent.
		Habuissem,		
		Legissem,		
		Audivissem,		

*If I shall praise or shall have praised.*

Future tense sing. Si	{	Laudavero,	}	ris, rit, Plur. rimus, ritis, rint.
		Habuerō,		
		Legero,		
		Audivero,		

## Infinitive Mood.

Present and Pre- terimper- fect tense	{	Laudare,	}	To	{	Praise.
		Habere				Have.
		Legere,				Read.
		Audire,				Hear.

Preterper-	{	Laudavisse,	{	To have	{	Praised.
fect & Pre-		Habuisse,		or had		Read.
terpluper-		Legisse,				Heard.
fect tense.		Audivisse,				

*Verbs of the third Conjugation irregular  
in some Tenses of the Active Voice.*

### Indicative Mood

#### Present Tense singular.

Volo, vis, vult,	{	{	Plur.	Volumus, vultis, volunt.
Nolo, ———				Nolumus, ——— nolunt.
The rest is want				ing in this Tense.
Malo, mavis, mavult				Malumus, mavultis, malunt.

Preterit.	{	Volui.
		Nolui.
		Malui.

*Volo and Malo want the Imperative Mood.*

### Imperative.

Sing.	{	Noli,	{	Plur.	{	Nolite,
		Nolito.				Nolitote.

### Potential.

Present tens. sing.	{	Velim,	{	is, it, Plur.	imus, itis, int.
		Nolim,			
		Malim,			

Preterim- perfect tens. sing.	{	Vellem,	{	es, et, Pl.	emus, etis, ent.
		Nollem,			
		Mallem,			

In-



## Infinitive.

Present. } Velle,  
Nolle,  
Malle.

Indicat. Pres. Edo, *edū* or *es*, edit or *est*; Plur. *Editū* or *estū*.

Imper. Ede or *es*, edito or *esto*. Edat, edito or *esto*. Plur. Edite *este* editore *estote*.

Poten. Preterimperfect Tense, Ederem or *essem*.

Infinit. Edere or *esse*.

*Verbs of the fourth Conjugation irregular in some Tenses Active.*

**E**O and *queo*, with his Compound *Nequeo*, make *eunt* and *quunt* in the Plural Indicative present, and in thir Preterimperfect *ibam* and *quibam*, thir Future *ibo* and *quibo*.

Imperat. I, *ito*. Eat, *ito*. Plur. *Eamur*. *Ite*, *itote*. *Eant*, *cunto*.

Potent. *Eam*. *Iam*. &c.

*The forming of the Passive Voice.*

Indicative.

*I am praised.*

Pres. Sing.	Laudor, aris or are, atur,	Plur.	{ amur, amini, antur.
	Habeor, eris or ere, etur,		{ emur, emini, entur.
	Legor, eris or ere, itur,		{ imur, imini, untur.
	Audior, iris or ire, itur,		{ imur, imini, iuntur.

*I was praised.*

Preterim.	}	Laudabar,	}	baris or bare, batur, <i>Plur.</i> bamur, bamini, bantur.
perfect		Habebat,		
tense sing.		Legebat,		
		Audiebat,		

Note that the *Passive Voice* hath no Preterperfect, nor the Tenses deriv'd from thence in any Mood.

*I shall or will be praised.*

Future tense sing.	}	Laudabor,	}	beris or bere, bitur, <i>Plur.</i> bimur, bimini, buntur.
		Habebor,		
		Legar,		
		Audiar,		eris or ere, ctur, <i>Plu</i> emur, emini, entur.

**Imperative.**

Be thou Let him be Let us be Be ye Let them be  
prais'd. prais'd. prais'd. prais'd. prais'd.

Laudare, laudetur, *Pl.* lau- laudamini, laudentur,  
laudator. laudator. demur. laudaminor. laudantor

Habere, habeatur, *P.* habe- habemini, habeantur,  
habetor. habetor. amur. habemini. habentor.

Legere, legatur, *Pl.* lega- legimini, legantur,  
legitor. legitor. mur. legiminor. leguntor.

Audire, audiatur, *P.* audi- audimini, audiantur,  
auditor. auditor. amur. audiminor. audiuntor.

Present Singular.

Poten-

## Potential.

*I may or can be praised.*Present  
sing.

{	Lauder,	{	aris or are,	atur, Plur. emur,
	Habear,			emini, entur.
	Legar,			
	Audiar,			amur, amini, antur.

*I might or should be praised.*Preterim-  
perfect  
sing.

{	Laudarer,	{	reris or rere,	retur, Pl.
	Haberer,			remur, remini, rentur.
	Legerer,			
	Audirer,			

## Infinitive.

Present &  
Preterim-

{	Laudari	{	Praised.
	Haberi		Held.
	Audiri		Heard.

*Verbs irregular in some Tenses  
Passive.***E**Dor, editur or estur : The rest is Regular.The Verb *Fio*, is partly of the Third, and partly of the Fourth Conjugation, and hath only the Infinitive of the Passive Form.Indicat. Pres. Sing. *Fio, fis, fit*, Plur. *fiam, fitis, fiunt*. Preterimperfect, *Fiebam*. Preterperfect it wants. Future *Fiam*, &c.

*I was praised.*

Preterim.	}	Laudabar,	}	baris or bare, batur, Plur. bamur, bamini, bantur.
perfect		Habebar,		
conj. sing.		Legebar,		
		Audiebar,		

Note that the *Passive Voice* hath no Preterperfect, nor the Tenses deriv'd from thence in any Mood.

*I shall or will be praised.*

Future tense sing.	}	Laudabor,	}	beris or bere, bitur, Plur. bimur, bimini, buntur.
		Habebor,		
		Legar,		
		Audiar,		eris or ere, etur, Plur. emur, emini, entur.

## Imperative.

Be thou Let him be Let us be Be ye Let them be  
praisd. praisd. praisd. praisd. praisd.

Laudare, laudetur, Pl. lau- laudamini, laudentur,  
laudator. laudator. demur. laudaminor. laudantor

Habere, habeatur, P. habe- habemini, habeantur,  
habetor. habetor. amur. habeqinor. habentor

Legere, legatur, Pl. lega- legimini, legantur,  
legitor. legitor. mur. legiminor. leguntor.

Audire, audiatur, P. audi- audimini, audiantur,  
auditor. auditor. amur. audiminor. audiuntor.

Present Singular.

Poten-

## Potential.

I may or can be praised.

Present sing.	{	Lauder,	}	aris or are,	atur, Plu. amur,
		Habear,			
		Legar,			
		Audiar,			
					emini, entur. amini, antur.

I might or should be praised.

Preterim- perfect sing.	{	Laudarer,	}	reris or rere, retur, Pl.	remur, remini, rentur.
		Haberer,			
		Legerer,			
		Audirer,			

## Infinitive.

Present & Preterim- perfect	{	Laudari	{	To be	{	Praisd.
		Haberi				Had.
		Legi				Read.
		Audiri				Heard.

Verbs irregular in some Tenses  
Passive.

E Dor, editur or estur : The rest is Regular.

The Verb Fio, is partly of the Third, and partly of the Fourth Conjugation, and hath only the Infinitive of the Passive Form.

Indicat. Pres. Sing. Fio, sis, sit, Plur. sumus, sitis, fiunt. Preterimperfect, fiebam. Preterperfect it wants. Future Fiam, &amp;c.

Imperat. *Fi, fite*. Plur. *fite, fiteo*. *Fiant, fianto*.  
 Potent. Pres. *Fiam, &c.* Preterimperfect.  
*Fierem.*  
 Infinit. *Fieri*.

Also this Verb *Fero*, is contracted or short'n'd in some Tenses, both Active and Passive, as *Fere, ferat*, for *feris, ferit, &c.*

Indicat. Pres. Sing. *Fero, fers, fert*, Plur. — *feris*, — Preterperfect, *Tuli*.

Imperat. *Fer ferto, &c.* Plur. *Ferte fertote*.

Potent. Preterimperfect, *Ferrem, &c.*

Infinit. *Ferre*.

#### Passive.

Indicat. Pres. Sing. *Feror, ferris* or *ferre, fertur, &c.*

Imperat. Sing. *Ferre, fertor, &c.*

Potent. Preterimperfect, *Ferrer.*

Infinit. *Ferri*.

### Of Gerunds and Supines.

**T**Here be also belonging to the Infinitive Mood of all Verbs certain Voices called Gerunds and supines, both of the Active and Passive signification.

The first Gerund endeth in *di*, as *Laudandi* of praising or of being praised. The second in *do*, as *Laudando* in praising or in being praised. The third in *dum*, as *Laudandum* to praise or to be praised.

Note that in the two latter Conjugations, the Gerunds end sometimes in *undi*, *do*, *dum*, as *dicendi* or *dicundi*: But from *Eo* alwayes *eundi*, except in the Compound *Ambiendi*.

Supines are two. The first signifieth Actively,

as

as *laudatum* to praise; the latter Passively, as *laudatu* to be praised. Note that most Neuters of the second Conjugation, and *volo, nolo, malo*, with many other Verbs, have no Supine.

*Verbs of the four Conjugations irregular in the Preterperfect Tense or Supines.*

**V**ERBS of the first Conjugation form their Preterperfect Tense in *avi*, Supine in *atum*, as *Laudo laudavi laudatum*.

Except,

*Poto potavi potatum* or *potum*; *neco necavi necatum* or *nectum*.

*Domo, tono, sono, crepo, veto, cubo, formui, itum*, as *cubui cubitum*; but *secui sectum, fricui frictum, vici micui*: yet some of these are found Regular in the Preterperfect Tense or Supine, especially compounded, as *increpavit, discrepavit, dimicavit, sonatum, dimicatum, intonatum, infricatum*, and the like.

*Plico* and his Compounds form *ui* or *avi*, as *explicui explicavi explicitum* or *explicatum*; except *supplico*, and such as are compounded with a Noun, as *Duplico Multiplico* in *avi* only.

But *Lavo lavi lautum lotum* or *lavatum*, *juvo juvi, adjuvo adjuvi adiutum*.

*Do dedi datum, Sto steti statum*, in the Compounds, *steti, stitum* and sometimes *statum*, as *Presto prestiti prestatum* and *prestitum*.

**V**ERBS of the second Conjugation form their Preterperfect Tense in *ui*, their Supine

in *itum*, as *habeo habui habitum*.

Some are Regular in thir Preterperfect Tense, but not in thir Supines, as *doceo docui doctum*, *miscuo miscui mistum*, *teneo tenui tentum*, *torreo torrui tostum*, *censeo consui censum*, *pateo patui passum*, *careo carui cassum* and *caritum*.

Others are Irregular both in Preterperfect Tense and Supines, as *Jubeo jussi jussum*, *sorbeo sorbui sorpsi sorptum*, *mulceo mulsi mulsum*, *luceo luxi*.

*Deo* in *di*, as *sedeo sedi sessum*, *video vidi visum*, *prondeo prondī pransum*. And some in *si*, as *suadeo suasi suasum*, *video risi risum*, *ardeo arsi arsum*. Four double thir first Letters, as *Pendeo pependi pensum*, *mordeo momordi morsum*, *spond-o sponondi sponsum*, *tordeo torondi torsum*, but not in thir Compounds, as *dependi depensum*.

*Geo* in *si*, and some in *xi*, as *urgeo urxi*, *mulgeo mulsi mulxi mulsum*, *augeo auxi ausum*, *indulgeo indulsi indulsum*, *frigeo frixi*, *lugeo luxi*.

*leo* and *neo* *nevi*, *vies* *vievi vietum*, But *Cieo cievi citum*, *deleo deleui deletum*, *fleo flevi fletum*, *compleo complevi completum*; as also the Compounds of *Okeo*, except *redoleo* and *suboleo*; but *adolevi adulum*, *neo nevi netum*, but *maneo mansi*, *torqueo torxi tortum*, *hæreo hæsi*.

*Ves* in *vi*, as *ferveo servi*, but *deserveo deserbui*, *canniveo connivi* and *connixi*, *moveo motum*, *voxi vocum*, *cavi cautum*, *favi faurum*.

**T**He third Conjugation formeth the Preterperfect Tense, by changing *O* of the Present Tense into *I*; the Supine without certain Rule, as *lego legi lectum*, *bibo bibi bibitum*, *lambō lambi*, *scabō scabi*, *ico ici icum*, *mando mandi mansum*, *pando panti passum*, *edo edi esum* or *estum*, in like manner *comedo*,  
the



the other compounds *esum* only; *rudo rudi*, *falla falli*, *falsum*, *psallo psalli*; *emo emi emptum*, *viso visi visum*, *verto verti versum*, *solvo solvi solutum*, *volvo volvi volutum*, *exuo exui exutum*, but *ruo rui ruitum*, in compound *rutum*, as *derui derutum*; *ingruo*, *metuo metui*.

Others are irregular both in Preterperfect Tense and Supine.

In *bo*, *scribo scripsi scriptum*, *nubo nupsi nuptum*, *cumbo cubui cubitum*.

In *co*, *vinco vici victum*, *dico dixi dictum*, in like manner *duco*, *parco peperci* and *parfi parsum* and *parcitum*.

In *do*, these three loof *n*, *findo fidi fissum*, *scindo scidi scissum*, *fundo fudi fustum*. These following, *uado*, *rado*, *lædo*, *ludo*, *divido*, *trudo*, *clando*, *plando*, *rodo*, *si* and *sum*, as *rosi rosum*, but *cedo cessi cessum*. The rest double thir first Letter in the Preterperfect Tense, but not compounded, as *tundo tundi tunsum*, *contundo contudi contusum*, and so in the other Compounds. *Pendo pependi pensum*, *dependo dependi*, *tendo tetendi tensum* and *tentum*, *contendo contendi*, *pedo pepedi peditum*, *cado cecidi casum*, *occido*, *verido recidi recasum*. The other Compounds have no Supine. *Cado cecidi casum*, *occido occidi occisum*. To these add all the compounds of *do* in this Conjugation, *addo*, *credo*, *edo*, *dedo*, *reddo*, *perdo*, *abdo*, *obdo*, *condo*, *indo*, *trado*, *prodo*, *vendo vendidi venditum*, except the double Compound, *abscondo abscondi*.

In *go*, *ego egi actum*, *dego degi*, *fatago fategi*, *frango fregi fractum*, *pango* to joyn *pegi pactum*, *pango* to sing *panxi*, *ango anxi*, *jungo junxi junctum*: but these five, *singo*, *mingo*, *pingo*, *stringo*, *virgo*, loof *n* in their Supines, as *fixi fixum*, *ningo ninxi*, *figo fixi fixum*,

*rego*

*rego regi rectum; diligo, negligo, intelligo, leni lectum, spargo sparsi sparsum.* These double thir first Letter, *tango tetigi tactum*, but not in his Compounds, as *contingo contigi, pango* to bargain *pepigi posum*, *pungo* and *repungo* *pupugi* and *punxi punctum*, the other Compounds *punxi* only.

*Ho in ui, traho traxi tractum, veho vixi vectum.*

*In lo, vello velli and vulsi vulsum, colo colui cultum; excello, precello, cellui celsum; alo alui alitum alium.* The rest, not compounded, double thir first Letter, *Fello fefelli falsum, refello refelli, pello pepuli pulsam, compello compuli, cello ceculi, percello perculi percussi percussam.*

*In mo, vomo vomui vomitum, verno tremui, premo pressi pressum, como, promo, demo, sumo,* after the same manner, as *sumpsi, sumptum.*

*In No, sino sivi situm, sterno straxi stratum, sperno spreui spretum, lino levi lini and liui litum, cerno creui cretum, temno tempsi, contetno contempsi contempum, gigno genui genitum, pono posui positum, cano cecini cantum, concino concinui concentum.*

*In Po, rumpo rupi ruptum, scalpo scalpsi sculptum,* the rest in *ui*, as *strepo strepui strepitum.*

*In quo, linguo liqui, relinquo reliqui relictum, coquo coxi coctum.*

*In Ro, verro verri and versi versum, sero to sow sevi satum, in compound situm, as infero infirum; sero of another signification most us'd in his compounds, Assero, consero, desero, exero, serui serum, uro ussi ustum, gero gessi gestum, quero quasi quassum, tero triui tritum, curro, excurro, praecurro, cucurri cursum, the other compounds double not, as concurro concurrui.*

*In So, accerso, arcesso, incesso, lacecco. iui itum, capesso both i and iui, pinso pinsui pistum and pinsum.*

In

In *sco*, *pasco* *pavi* *pastum*; *compesco*, *dispesco*, *ui*; *posco* *poposci*, *disco* *didici*, *quinisco* *quenzi*, *nosco* *novi* *notam*, but *agnosco* *agnitum*, *cognosco* *cognitum*.

In *to*, *sisto* *sisti* *statum*, *flexo* *flexi* *flexum*, *posco* *petui* *peti* *petum* and *petitum*, *necto* *nectui* *nexi* *nextum*, *plecto* *plexi* *plexum*, *sterto* *stertui*, *meto* *messui* *messum*, *mitto* *misi* *missum*, *peto* *petivi* *petitum*.

In *vo*, *vivo* *vixi* *vitum*.

In *zo*, *texo* *texui* *textum*, *necto* *nectui* *nextum*.

In *cio*, *facio* *feci* *factum*, *jacio* *jeci* *jectum*, *lacio* *laxi* *lectum*, *specio* *spexi* *spectum*, with thir Compounds, but *elicio* *elicui* *elicitum*.

In *dio*, *sodio* *fodi* *fissum*.

In *gio*, *fugio* *fugi* *fugitum*.

In *pio*, *capió* *cepi* *captum*, *rapio* *rapui* *raptum*, *cupio* *cupivi* *cupitum*, *sapio* *sapui* *sapivi* *sapitum*.

In *rio*, *pario* *peperi* *partum*.

In *tio*, *quatio* *quassi* *quassum*, *concutio* *conculsi* *concussum*.

In *uo*, *pluo* *plui* *pluvi* *plutum*, *struo* *struxi* *strudum*, *fluo* *flui* *fluxum*.

**T**He fourth Coniugation formeth the Preterperfect Tense in *ivi*, the Supine in *itum*.

Except, *Venio* *veni* *ventum*, *comperio*, *reperio*, *reperi* *reperitum*, *cambio* *campsi* *campsum*, *sepio* *sepsi* *septum*, *sarcio* *sarsi* *sarum*, *sarcio* *sarsi* *sartum*, *fulceo* *fulsi* *sultum*, *sentio* *senſi* *senſum*, *haurio* *hausi* *haustum*, *sancio* *sarxi* *sarctum* *sancitum*, *vinco* *vinxi* *vincitum*, *salio* *alui* *saltum*, in Compound *sultum*, as *desilio* *desilui* *desultum*, *amicio* *amicui* *amictum*, *aperio*, *operio* *perui* *pertum*, *vereo* *venivi* *venum*, *singultivi* *singultum*, *sepelivi* *sepultum*.

## Of Verbs Compounded.

**T**Hese Verbs Compounded change *a* into *e* throughout, *Damno, laſto, ſacro, fallo, arceo, tracto, partio, ſarcio, carpo, patro, ſcindo, ſpargo, aſconſpergo conſperſi conſperſum.*

Theſe following change thir firſt vowel into *i*, and ſome of them thir Supines into *e*, *habeo, lateo, ſalio, ſtatuo, cado, laedo, cano, quaero, cado, tango, egeo, teneo, taceo, ſapio, rapio, placeo, diſplaceo, diſplicui diſplicitum*; Except *complaceo, perplaceo, poſthabeo.*

*Scalpo, calco, ſalto*, change *a* into *u*, as *exculpo.*

*Claudo, quatit, lavo* looſe *a*, as *excludo, excutio, eluo.*

Theſe following change thir firſt Vowel into *i*, but not in the Preterperfect Tense, and ſometimes *a* into *e* in the Supine, *emo, ſedeo, rego, frango, capio, jacio, lacio, ſpecto, premo*, as *comprimo compreſſi compreſſum, conſilio conſeci conſectum, pango* in two only, *compingo, impingo*: *Ago*, in all but *perago, ſatago, circumago, dego* and *cogo coegi*: *Facio* with a Prepoſition only, not in other Compounds, as *inſicio, oſfacio*: *Lego* in theſe only, *diligo, eligo, intelligo, negligo, ſeligo*, in the reſt not, as *prælego*, add to theſe *ſuperſedeo.*

## Of Verbs Deſective.

**V**ERBS called Inceptives ending in *ſco*, borrow thir Preterperfect Tense from the Verb whereof they are deriv'd, as *tepeſco tepui* from *tepeo*, *ingemiſco ingemui* from *ingemo*; as alſo theſe Verbs, *cerno* to ſee, *vidi* from *video*, *ſido ſedi* from *ſedeo*, *ſero tuli* from *tulo* out of uſe, in the Supine  
laturum,

latum, tollo sustuli sublatum from suffero.

These want the Preterperfect Tense.

Verbs ending in *a'co*, as *puerasco*; in *isco*, as *fatisco*; in *urio*, except *parturio*, *esurio*: these also, *vergo*, *ambigo*, *ferio*, *furo*, *pelleo*, *nideo*, have no Preterperfect Tense.

Contrary, these four, *Odi*, *capi*, *novi*, *memini*, are found in the Preterperfect Tense only, and the Tenses thence deriv'd, as *odi*, *oderam*, *oderim*, *odissem*, *odero*, *odisse*, except *memini*, which hath *memento mementote* in the Imperative.

Others are defective both in Tense and Person, as *Aio*, *ai*, *ait*, Plur. *aiunt*. The Preterimperfect *aiebam* is intire. Imperative, *ai*. Potential, *aiar*, *aiar*, Plur. *aiamus*, *aiant*.

*Ausim* for *ausum sim*, *ausis*, *ausit*, Plur. *ausim*.

*Salveo*, *salvebis*, *salve salveto*, *salvete salvetote*, *salvere*.

*Ave* *aveto*, *avete* *avetote*.

*Fazo*, *fazis*, *fazit*, *fazint*.

*Quæso*, Plur. *quæsimus*.

*Infit*, *infiant*

*Inquo* or *inquam*, *inquis* *inquit*, Plur. *inquunt*. *Inquibat*, Cic Topic. *inquisti*, *inquit* Future, *inquies*, *inquiet* Imperat. *Inque* *inquito*. Potent. *Inquiat*.

Dor the first person Passive of *do*, and *for* before *fari* or *fore* in the Indicative, are not read, nor *der* or *fer* in the Potential.

### Of a Participle.

A Participle is a part of Speech, partaking with the Verb from whence it is deriv'd in Voice, Tense, and signification, and with a Noun Adjective in manner of Declining.

Par-

Participles are either of the Active or Passive Voice.

Of the *Active* Two. One of the Present Tense ending in *ans*, or *ens*, as *laudans* praising, *habens*, *legens*, *audiens*, and is declin'd like *felix*, as *hic hæc* and *hoc habens*, Gen. *habentis*, Dat. *habenti*, &c. *Docens docentis*, &c. But from *eo*, *euns*, and in the compounds *iens euntis*, except *ambiens ambientis*. Note that some Verbs otherwise defective, have this Participle, as *ciens*, *inquiens*.

The other of the Future Tense is most commonly form'd of the first Supine, by changing *m* into *rus*, as of *laudatum laudaturus* to praise or about to praise, *habiturus*, *lecturus*, *auditurus*; but some are not regularly form'd, as of *secum secaturus*, of *jutum juvaturus*, *sonitum sonaturus*, *partum pariturus*, *argutum arguiturus*, and such like; of *sum*, *futurus*: This, as also the other two Participles following are declin'd like *bonus*.

This Participle, with the Verb *Sum*, affordeth a second Future in the Active Voice, as *laudaturus sum*, *es*, *est*, &c. as also the Future of the Infinitive, as *laudaturum esse* to praise hereafter, *futurum esse*, &c.

Participles of the Passive Voice are also two, one of the Preterperfect tense, another of the Future.

A Participle of the Preterperfect Tense, is form'd of the latter Supine, by putting thereto *s*, as of *laudatu laudatus* praise'd, of *habitu habitus*, *lectu lectus*, *auditu auditus*.

This Participle joyn'd with the Verb *Sum*, supplyeth the want of a Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect Tense in the Indicative Mood passive, and both them and the Future of the Potential; as also the

the Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect of the Infinitive, and with *ire* or *fore* the Future; as *laudatus sum* or *sui* I have been praised, *Plur. laudati sumus* or *fui* we have been praised, *laudatus eram* or *fueram*, &c. Potential, *laudatus sim* or *uerim*, *laudatus essem* or *fuissem*, *laudatus ero* or *fuiro*, Infinit. *laudatum esse* or *fuisse* to have or had been praised; *laudatum ire* or *fore* to be praised hereafter.

Nor only Passives, but some Actives also or Neuters, besides thir own Preterperfect Tense, borrow another from this Participle; *Ceno Cenui* and *Cenatus sum*, *Iuravi* and *iuratus*, *Potavi* and *potatus sum*, *Titubavi* and *titubatus*, *Caveo corui* *cassus sum*, *Prandeo prandi* and *pransus*, *Pateo pitui* and *passus sum*, *Placeo placui* *placitus*, *Suesco suevi* *suetus sum*, *Libet libuit* and *libitum est*, *Licet licuit* *licitum*, *Pudet puduit* *puditum*, *Piget piguit* *pigitum*, *Tædet tæduit* *peræsum est*, and this Deponent *Morcor morui* and *meritus sum*.

These Neuters following, like Passives, have no other Preterperfect Tense, but by this Participle, *Gauden gavisus sum*, *filo sisus*, *audeo ausus*, *fio factus* *soleo solitus sum*.

These Deponents also form this Participle from Supines irregular; *Labor lapsus*, *patior passus*, *perpetior perpeffus*, *fateor fassus*, *confiteor*, *diffiteor diffessus*, *gradior gressus*, *ingredior ingressus*, *fatiscor sessus*, *metior mensus*, *utor usus*, *ordior* to spin *orditus*, to begin *orsus*, *nitor nisus* and *nixus*, *ulciscor ultus*, *irascor iratus*, *reor ratus*, *obliviscor oblitus*, *fruor fructus* or *fruitus*, *miserior misertus*, *tuor* and *tueor tuitus*, *loquor locutus*, *sequor secutus*, *experior expertus*, *pacifcor pacius*, *nanciscor notus*, *apiscor aptus*, *adipiscor adeptus*, *queror questus*, *proficiscor profectus*, *expergiscor experrectus*, *comminiscor commentus*, *nascor natus*, *mori or mortuus*, *orior ortus sum*.

A Par-

A Participle of the Future Passive is formed of the Gerund in *dum*, by changing *m* into *s*, as of *laudandum laudandus* to be praised, of *habendum habendus*, &c. And likewise of this Participle with the Verb *Sum*, may be formed the same Tenses in the Passive, which were form'd with the Participle of the Preterperfect Tense, as *laudandus sum* or *fui*, &c.

Infinit. *Laudandum esse*, or *fore*.

Of Verbs Deponent come Participles, both of the Active and Passive form, as *loquor loquens locutus locuturus loquendus*; whereof the Participle of the Preter Tense signifieth sometimes both Actively and Passively, as *dignatus*, *testatus*, *meditatus*, and the like.

### Of an Adverb.

**A**N Adverb is a part of Speech joynd with some other to explain its signification, as *valde probus* very honest, *bene est* it is well, *valde doctus* very learned, *bene mane* early in the morning.

Of Adverbs, some be of Time, as *hodie* to day, *Cras* to morrow, &c.

Some be of Place, as *Ubi* where, *ibi* there, &c. And of many other sorts needie to be here set down.

Certain Adverbs also are compar'd, as *Docte* learnedly, *doctius doctissime*, *fortiter fortius fortissime*, *sape sapius sapissime*, and the like.



Of a Conjunction.

**A** Conjunction is a part of Speech, that joyneth Words and Sentences together.

Of conjunctions some be Copulative, as *et* and, *quoque* also, *nec* neither.

Some be Disjunctive, as *aut* or.

Some be Causal, as *nam* for, *quia* because, and many such like.

Adverbs when they Govern Mood and Tense, and joyn Sentences together, as *cum*, *ubi*, *postquam*, and the like, are rather to be call'd Conjunctions.

Of a Preposition.

**A** Preposition is a part of Speech most commonly, either set before Nouns in Apposition, as *ad patrem*, or joyn'd with any other words in Composition, as *ind-fer*.

These six, *di*, *dis*, *re*, *se*, *am*, *con*, are not read but in Composition.

As Adverbs having Cases after them, may be call'd Prepositions, so Prepositions having none, may be counted Adverbs.

Of an Interjection.

**A**N Interjection is a part of Speech, expressing some passion of the mind.

Some be of sorrow, as *heu*, *hei*.

Some be of marvelling, as *papæ*.

Some of disdain, as *vah*.

Some of praising, as *euge*.

Some of exclaiming, as *ô*, *proh*, and such like.

---

### Figures of Speech.

**W**ords are sometimes encreast or diminisht by a Letter or Syllable in the beginning, middle or ending, which are call'd *Figures of Speech*;

#### Encreast

In the beginning, as *Gnatus* for *Natus*, *Tetuli* for *tuli*. *Prothesis*.

In the middle, as *Retulit* for *Rtulit*, *Cinctus* for *Cinctus*. *Epenthesis*.

In the end, as *Dicier* for *dici*. *Paragoge*.

#### Diminisht

In the beginning, as *Ruit* for *Eruit*. *Apherisis*.

In the middle, as *Audit* for *Audivit*, *Disti* for *distissi*, *Lama* for *lamina*. *Syncopa*.

In the end, as *Consili* for *consilii*; *sein* for *seisne*. *apocope*.

---

The

## The second part of Grammar, commonly called *Syntaxis*, or *Construction*.

**H**itherto the Eight Parts of speech Declin'd and Undeclin'd have been spoken of single, and each one by it self : Now followeth *Syntaxis* or *Construction*, which is the right joyning of these parts together in a Sentence.

Construction consisteth either in the agreement of words together in Number, Gender, Case, and Person, which is call'd Concord ; or the governing of one the other in such Case or Mood as is to follow.

### *Of the Concords.*

**T**here be *Three* Concords or Agreements.

The *First* is of the Adjective with his Substantive:

The *Second* is of the Verb with his Nominative Case.

The *Third* is of the Relative with his Antecedent.

An Adjective (under which is comprehend'd both Pronoun and Participle) with his Substantive or Substantives, a Verb with his Nominative Case or Cases, and a Relative with his Antecedent or Antecedents, agree all in number, and

and the two latter in person also : as *Amicus certus*. *Viri docti*. *Præceptor prælegit, vos vero negligitis*. *Xenophon & Plato fuere æquales*. *Vir sapit, qui pauca loquitur*. *Pater & Præceptor veniunt*. Yea though the Conjunction be disjunctive, as *Quos neque desidia neque luxuria vitiant*. *Celsus*. *Pater & Præceptor, quos quaritis*. But if a Verb singular follow many Nominatives, it must be applied to each of them apart, as *Nisi sero & curiæ officium ac verecundia sua constiterit*. Val. max.

An Adjective with his Substantive, and a Relative with his Antecedent agree in Gender and Case; but the Relative not in case alwayes, being oft-times govern'd by other constructions : as *Amicus certus in re incerta cernitur*. *Liber quem dedisti mihi*.

And if it be a Participle serving the Infinitive Mood future, it oft-times agrees not with the Substantive neither in Gender nor in Number, as *Hanc sibi rem præsidio sperat futurum*. Cic. *Audierat non datum ire filio Uxorem*. Terent. *Omnia potius ædum iri puto quam de provinciis*. Cic.

But when a Verb cometh between two Nominative cases not of the same number, or a Relative between two Substantives not of the same Gender, the Verb in Number, and the Relative in Gender may agree with either of them; as *Amantium ira amoris integratio est*. *Quid enim nisi vota supersunt*. *Tuentur illum globum qui terra dicitur*. *Animal plenum rationis, quem vocamus hominem*. *Lucretia est quam nos Parisios dicimus*.

And if the Nominative cases be of several persons, or the Substantives and Antecedents of several Genders, the Verb shall agree with the second person before the third, and with the first be.

before either; And so shall the Adjective or Relative in thir Gender; as *Ego & tu sumus in tuto.* *Tu & Pater periclitamini.* *Pater & Mater mortui sunt.* *Frater & Soror quos vidisti.*

But in things that have not life, an Adjective or Relative of the Neuter Gender, may agree with Substantives or Antecedents, Masculin or Feminin, or both together; as *Arcus & calami sunt bona.* *Arcus & calami quæ fregisti.* *Pulcritudinem, constantiam, ordinem in Consiliis factisque conservanda putat.* *Cic. Off. 1. Ira & aegritudo permixta sunt.* *Sal.*

Note that the Infinitive Mood, or any part of a Sentence may be instead of a Nominative Case to the Verb, or of a Substantive to the Adjective, or of an Antecedent to the Relative, and then the Adjective or Relative shall be of the Neuter Gender; And if there be more parts of a Sentence then one, the Verb shall be in the plural number; *Diluculo surgere saluberrimum est.* *Virtutem sequi, vita est honestissima.* *Audito proconsulem in Ciliciam tendere.* *In tempore veni, quod omnium rerum est primum.* *Tu multum dormis & sæpe potas, quæ duo sunt corporis inimica.*

Sometimes also an Adverb is put for the Nominative Case to a Verb, and for a Substantive to an Adjective; as *Partim signorum sunt combusta.* *Prope centies & vicies erogatum est.* *Cic. verr. 4.*

Sometimes also agreement, whether it be in Gender or Number, is grounded on the sense, not on the words; as *Illum senium* for *illum senem.* *Iste scelus* for *iste scelestus.* *Ter. Transtulit in Eunuchum suam,* meaning *Comædiam.* *Ter. Pars magna obligati,* meaning *Homines.* *Liv. Impliciti laqueus nudus uterq;* for *Ambo.* *Ov. Alter in alterum jactantes lumina vul-*

*re nobis*, for *mibi*. Catul. *Disce omnes*. Virg. *En. 2.* for *tu quisquē es*. *Duo impertuna prodigia*, quos egestas tribuno plebi constridos addiderat. Cic. pro Sest. *Pars meritis tenevere ratem*. *Rhemus cum fratre Quirino jura dabant*. Virg. that is, *Rhemus & frater Quirinus*. *Divillimur inde Iphitus & Pelias mecum*. Virg.

### Construction of Substantives.

**H**itherto of Concord or agreement; the other part followeth, which is Governing, whereby one part of Speech is govern'd by another, that is to say, is put in such Case or Mood as the word that governeth or goeth before in construction requireth.

When two Substantives come together, betokening divers things, whereof the former may be an Adjective in the Neuter Gender taken for a Substantive; the latter (which also may be a Pronoun) shall be in the Genitive Case; as *Facundia Ciceronis*. *Amator studiorum*. *Ferimur per opaca locorum*. *Corruptus vanis rerum*. Hor. *Desiderium tui*. *Pater ejus*.

Sometimes the former Substantive, as this word *Officium* or *Mos*, is understood; as *Oratoris est*, It is the part of an Oratour. *Extrema est dementia*, It is the manner of extrem madnes. *Ignavi est*, It is the quality of a sloathful man. *Ubi ad Dianæ veneris*; *Templum* is understood. *Iustitiæ prius mirer belline laborum*. Virg. Understand *Causa*. *Neque illi sepositi Ciceris*, neque longæ invidit *avenæ*. Hor Supply *partem*.

But if both the Substantives be spoken of one thing, which is call'd apposition, they shall be both

both of the same case ; as *Pater meus vir, amor me puerum.*

Words that signify Quality, following the Substantive whereof they are spoken, may be put in the Genitive or Ablative Case ; as *Puer bonæ indolis*, or *bona indole*. Some have a Genitive only ; as *Ingentis Rex nominis*. Liv. *Decem annorum puer. Hujusmodi pater. Hujus generis animal*. But genus is sometimes in the Accusative : as *Si hoc genus rebus non proficitur*. Varr. *de re rust.* And the cause or manner of a thing in the Ablative only ; as *Sum tibi natura parens, preceptor consilii*.

*Opus* and *Usus* when they signify Need, require an Ablative ; as *Opus est mihi tuo judicio. Vignitum usus est filio*. But *Opus* is sometimes taken for an Adjective undeclin'd, and signifieth Needful ; as *Dux nobis & Author opus est. Alia quæ opus sunt para.*

### Construction of Adjectives, Governing a Genitive.

**A**djectives that signify Desire, Knowledge, Ignorance, Remembrance, Forgetfulness, and such like ; as also certain others deriv'd from Verbs, and ending in *as*, require a Genitive ; as *Cupidus auri. Peritus belli. Ignarus omnium. Memor præteriti. Reus furti. Tenax propositi. Tempus edas rerum.*

Adjectives call'd Nouns Partitive, because they signify part of some whole quantity or number, govern the word that signifieth the thing parted or divided, in the Genitive ; as *Aliquis nostrum. Primus omnium. Aurium mollior est sinistra. Orato-*

rum eloquentissimus. And oft in the Neuter Gender; as *Multum* lucri. *Id* negotii. *Hoc* noſti. Sometimes, though seldom, a word signifying the whole is read in the same Case with the Partitive, as *habet duos gladios quibus altero te occisurum minatur, altero villicum*, Plaut. For *Quorum altero. Magnum opus habeo in manibus; quod jam pridem ad hunc ipsum (me autem dicebat) quædam institui.* Cic. Acad. I. *Quod quædam for cuius quædam.*

### A Dative.

**A**djectives that betoken Profit or Disprofit; Likeness or Unlikeness, Fitness, Pleasure, Submitting, or Belonging to any thing, require a Dative; as *Labor est utilis corpori. Equalis Hædori. Idoneus bello. Jucundus omnibus. Parenti supplex. Mihi proprium.*

But such as betoken Profit or Disprofit have sometimes an Accusative with a Preposition; as *Homo ad nullam partem utilis.* Cic. *Inter se æquales.*

And some Adjectives signifying Likeness, Unlikeness, or Relation, may have a Genitive. *Par hujus. Eius culpæ affines. Domini similis es. Commune animalium est conjunctionis appetitus. Alienum dignitatis ejus.* Cic. Fin. I. *Fuit hoc quondam proprium populi Romani longè a domo bellare.* But *propior* and *proximus* admit sometimes an Accusative; as *proximum Pompeium sedebam.* Cic.

### An Accusative.

**N**ouns of Measure are put after Adjectives of like signification in the Accusative, and sometimes in the Ablative; as *Turris alta centum pedes.*



*pedes. Arbor lata tres digitos. Liber crassus tres pollices, or tribus pollicibus.* Sometimes in the Genitive; as *Aras latas pedum denum facito.*

All words expressing part or Parts of a thing, may be put in the Accusative, or sometimes in the Ablative; as *Saucius frontem* or *fronte. Excepto quod non simul esset cetera latius.* Her. *Nuda pedem.* Ov. *Os humerosque deo similis.* Virg. Sometimes in the Genitive, as *Dubius mentis.*

### An Ablative.

**A**djectives of the Comparative degree, en-  
glist with this sign *than* or *by*, as also *Dignus*, *Indignus*, *Præditus*, *Contentus*, and these words of Price, *Carus*, *vilis*, require an Ablative; as *Frigidior glacie. Multo doctior. Uno pede altior. Dignus honore. Virtute præditus. Sorte sua contentus. Asse charum.*

But of Comparatives, *plus*, *amplius*, and *minus*, may govern a Genitive, also a Nominative, or an Accusative; as *Plus quinquaginta hominum. Amplius duorum millium. No plus tertia pars estimatur mellis.* Varro. *Paulo plus quingentos passus. Ut ex sua cujusque parte ne minus dimidium ad fratrem perveniret.* Cic. Verg. 4. And *Dignus*, *Indignus*, have sometimes a Genitive after them; as *Militia est operis olivæ dignæ tui. Indignus ovorum.* Virg.

Adjectives betokening Plenty or Want, will have an Ablative, and sometimes a Genitive; as *Vacuus ira, or iræ. Nulla Epistola inani re aliquo. Ditissimus agri. Stultorum pleno sunt omnia. Integer vitæ, scelerisque purus. Espectus omnium. Vobis munibus hujus esse moli dabitur.*

Words also betokening the cause, or form, or manner of a thing, are put after Adjectives in the Ablative Case; as *Pallidus ira. Trepidus morte futurus. Nomine Grammaticus, ve Barbarus.*

### Of Pronouns.

**P**RONOUNS differ not in Construction from Nouns, except that Possessives, *Meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester*, by a certain manner of speech, are sometimes joyn'd to a Substantive, which governs thir Primitive understood with a Noun or Participle in a Genitive Case; as *Dico mea unius opera rempublicam esse liberatam. Cic. For Mei unius opera.* In like manner *Nostro, duorum, trium, paucorum, omnium virtute*, for *nostrum duorum, &c. Meum solius peccatum*, *Cic. Ex tuo ipsius animo*, For *Tui ipsius. Ex sua cujusque parte*, *Id. Verr. 2. Ne tua quidem recentia proximi Præteriti vestigia persequi poterat. Cic. verr. 4. Si meas presentis preces non putas profuisse, id. Pro Planc. Nostros vidisti flentis ocellos. Ovid.*

Also a Relative, as *qui* or *is*, sometimes answers to an Antecedent Noun or Pronoun Primitive understood in the Possessive; as *Omnes laudare fortunas meas qui filium haberem tali ingenio præditum. Terent.*

### Construction of Verbs.

**V**ERBS for the most part govern either one case after them, or more then one in a different manner of Construction.

*Of the Verb Substantive Sum, and such like, with a Nominative, and other oblique Cases.*

**V**ERBS that signifie Being, as *Sum, existo, fio*; and certain Passives, as *dicor, vocor, salutor*,  
ap.

*appellor, habeor, existimor, videor*; also Verbs of motion or rest, as *incedo. discedo, sedeo*, with such like, will have a Nominative Case after them, as they have before them, because both Cases belong to the same person or thing, and the latter is rather in apposition with the former, then govern'd by the Verb; as *Temperantia est virtus. Horatius salatur Poeta. Ast ego quæ divum incedo regina.*

And if *est* be an impersonal, it may sometimes govern a Genitive, as *Usus Poetæ, ut mori est, licentis*, Phædrus l. 4. *Negavit mori esse Græcorum, ut Cic. ver. 2.*

But if the following Noun be of another person, or not directly spoken of the former, both after *Sum* and all his Compounds, except *possum*, it shall be put in the Dative; as *Est mihi domi pater. Multa petentibus desunt multa.*

And if a thing be spoken of, relating to the person, it may be also in the Dative; as *Sum tibi præsidio. Hæres est mihi voluptati. Quæ in alteri Capioni cognomen fuit. Cic. Pastori nomen Fauſtulo fuisse serunt. Liv.*

*Of Verbs Transitives with an Accusative, and the Exceptions thereto belonging.*

**V**ERBS Active or Deponent, call'd Transitive, because their action passeth forth on some person or thing, will have an Accusative after them of the person or thing to whom the action is done; as *Amo te. Vitium fuge. Deum venerare. Usus promptos facit. Juvat me. Oportet te.*

Also Verbs call'd Neuters, may have an Accusative of their own signification; as *Du-*

*eam servit servitutem. Longam ire viam. Endimionis  
sennum dormi. Pastillos Rufillus olet. Nec vox  
hominem sonat. Cum Glaucum saltasset. Patere. Agit  
letum convivium. Horat. Hoc me latet.*

But these Verbs, though Transitive, *Misereor* and *Misereſco*, paſs into a Genitive; as *Misereſe mei*. Sometimes into a Dative: *Huic miſereor. Sen. Dilige bonos, miſereſce malis. Boet.*

*Remiſcor, Obliviſcor, Recordor, and Memini*, ſometimes alſo require a Genitive; as *Data fidei remiſcitur. Memini tui. Obliviſcor carminis*. Sometime retain the Accuſative; as *Recordor pueritiam. Omnis quæ curant ſenes memiſerunt. Plaut.*

Theſe Impersonals alſo, *interſeſt* and *reſeſt*, ſignifying to concern, require a Genitive, except in theſe Ablatives Feminine, *Mea, tua, ſua, noſtra, veſtra, cujus*. And the meaſure of concernment is often added in theſe Genitives, *magni, parvi, tanti, quanti*, with their Compounds; as *Interſeſt omnium rectè agere. Tua reſeſt teipſum neſſe. Veſtra parvi interſeſt.*

But Verbs of Proſiting or Diſproſiting, Believing, Pleaſing, Obeying, Oppoſing, or being angry with, paſs into a Dative; as *non poſeſt mihi commodare ne: incommodare. Places omnibus. Crede mihi. Nimium ne crede colori. Pareo parentibus. Tibi repugno. Adoleſcenti nihil eſt quod ſuccenſeat*. But of the firſt and third ſort, *Juvo, adjuvo, lædo, eſſendo*, retain an Accuſative.

Laſtly, theſe Transitives, *fungor, fruor, utor, potior*, and Verbs betokening want, paſs direct into an Ablative. *Fungitur officio. Aliena frui inſania. Utere ſorte tua*. But *fungor, fruor, utor*, had antiently an Accuſative. Verbs of want, and *potior*, may have alſo a Genitive. *Pecunia indiget. Quasi*

tu hujus indigeas patriâ. Potior Urbe, or Urbis.

Sometimes a phrase of the same signification with a single Verb, may have the Case of the Verb after it; as *Id operam do*, that is to say, *id ago*. *Idne estis authores mihi?* for *id suadetis*. *Quid me vobis ratio est?* for *tangitis*. Plaut. *Quid tibi hanc curatio est rem?* Id.

### The Accusative with a Genitive.

**H**itherto of Transitives governing thir Accusative, or other Case, in single and direct Construction: Now of such as may have after them more Cases then one in Construction direct and oblique, that is to say, with an Accusative, a Genitive, Dative, other Accusative, or Ablative.

Verbs of Esteeming, Buying or Selling, besides thir Accusative, will have a Genitive betokening the value of price, *flexci*, *nihili*, *pili*, *hujus*, and the like after Verbs of Esteeming: *Tanti*, *quantum*, *plurum*, *minorum*, and such like, put without a Substantive, after Verbs of Buying or Selling; as *Non hujus te aestima*. *Ego illum flexci pendo*. *Aequi boni hoc facio* or *consulo*. *Quanti mercatus es hunc equum?* *Plurum quam vellem*.

But the word of Value is sometimes in the Ablative; as *Parvi* or *parvo aestimas probitatem*. And the word of Price most usually; As *Teruncio eum non emerim*. And particularly in these Adjectives, *Vili*, *paulo*, *minimo*, *magno*, *nimio*, *plurimo*, *dimidio*, *duplo*, put without a Substantive, as *Vili vendo triticum*. *Redimete captum quâqueas minimo*. And sometimes *minore* for *minorum*. Nam a *Caelo propinquius minore centessimum nummum movere non possunt*. Cic.

Att. I. 1. But Verbs Neuter or Passive have only the oblique Cases after them; as *Tanti eris alius, quanti tibi fueris. Pudor parvi penditur.* Which is also to be observ'd in the following Rules.

And this Neuter *Valeo* governeth the word of value in the Accusative; as *Denarii dicti quod denos eris valebant.* Varr.

Verbs of admonishing, accusing, condemning, acquitting, will have, besides thir Accusative, a Genitive of the Crime, or Penaltie, or Thing; as *Admonuit me errati. Accusas me furti? Vatem sceleris damnat. Furem dupli condemnavit.* And sometimes an Ablative with a preposition, or without; as *Condemnabo eodem ego te crimine. Accusas furti, an stupri, an utroque? De repetundis accusavit, or damnavit.* Cic.

Also these impersonals, *pœnitet, tædet, miserer, miserescit, pudet, piget*, to thir Accusative will have a Genitive, either of the person, or of the thing; as *Nostri nosmet pœnitet. Urbis me tædet. Miseret me tui. Pudet me negligentiae.*

### *An Accusative with a Dative.*

**V**ERBS of Giving or Restoring, Promising or Paying, Commanding or Shewing, Truſting or Threatning, add to thir Accusative a Dative of the person; as *Fortuna multum nimium dedit. Hæc tibi promitto. Es alienum mihi numeravit. Frumentum imperat civitatibus. Quid & cui dicas, videto. Hoc tibi ſuadeo. Tibi or ad te ſcribo. Pecuniam omnem tibi credo. Virique mortem minatus eſt.*

To theſe add Verbs Active compounded with theſe prepoſitions, *præ, ad, ab, con, de, ex, ante, ſub, poſt,*

post, ob, in and inter ; as *Præcipio hoc tibi. Admo-  
vit urbi exercitum. Collegæ suo imperium abrogavit.  
Sic parvum componere magna solebam.*

Neuters have a dative only ; as *Men majoribus  
virtute præluxi.* But some compounded with *præ*  
and *ante* may have an accusative ; as *Præstat inge-  
nio altius alium. Multos antea sapientia.* Others  
with a Preposition ; as *Quæ ad ventris viscum con-  
ducunt. In hæc studia incumbite.* Cic.

Also all Verbs Active, betokening acquisition,  
likening, or relation, commonly enlight with *to*  
or *for*, have to their accusative a dative of the per-  
son ; as *Magnam laudem sibi peperit. Hujc habeo non  
tibi. Se illis æquarunt. Expedi mihi hoc negotium:* but  
*mihi, tibi, sibi*, sometimes are added for Elegance,  
the sense not requiring ; as *Sæo hunc sibi jugulæ  
gladio.* Terent. Neuters a dative only ; as *Non  
omnibus dormio. Libet mihi. Tibi licet.*

Sometimes a Verb Transitive will have to his  
accusative a double dative, one of the person,  
another of the thing ; as *Do tibi vestem pignori.  
Verto hoc tibi vitio. Hoc tu tibi laudi ducis.*

### A double Accusative.

**V**erbs of asking, teaching, arraying, and con-  
cealing, will have two accusatives, one of  
the person, another of the thing ; as *Rogo te pecu-  
niam. Doceo te literas. Quod te jamdudum horror.  
Induit se calceos. Hoc me celabas.*

And being Passives, they retain one accusative  
of the thing, as *Sumptumque retingitur anguem.  
Ovid, Met. 4. Induitur togam. Mart.*

But Verbs of arraying sometimes change the one accusative into an ablative or dative; as *Induo te tunica*. or *tibi tunicam*. *Instravit equum penula*, or *eque penulam*.

*An Accusative with an Ablative.*

**V**ERBS Transitives may have to thir accusative an ablative of the instrument or cause, matter, or manner of doing; and Neuters the ablative only; As *Ferit eum gladio*. *Taceo metu*. *Malis gaudet alienis*. *Summa eloquentia causam egit*. *Capitolium saxo quadrato substructum est*. *Tuo consilio nitar*. *Vescor pane*. *Affluo opibus*. *Amore abundas*. Sometimes with a Preposition of the manner; as *Summa cum humanitate me tractavit*.

Verbs of endowing, imparting, depriving, discharging, filling, emptying, and the like, will have an ablative, and sometimes a genitive; as *Dono te hoc annulo*. *Plurima salute te impertit*. *Aliquem familiarem suo sermone participavit*. *Paternum servum sui participavit consilii*. *Interdico tibi aqua & igni*. *Libero te hoc metu*. *Implentur veteris Bacchi*.

Also Verbs of comparing, or exceeding, will have an ablative of the excess; as *Præfaro hunc multis gradibus*. *Magno intervallo eum superat*.

After all manner of Verbs, the word signifying any part of a thing, may be put in the genitive, accusative, or ablative; as *Absurdè facis qui angas te animi*. *Pendet animi*. *Discrucior animi*. *Desipis mentis*. *Candet dentes*. *Rubet capillos*. *Agrosi animo, magis quàm corpore*.



*Nouns of Time and Place after Verbs.*

**N**Oouns betokening part of time, be put after Verbs in the ablative, and sometimes in the accusative; as *Nocte vigilas, luce dormis. Nullam partem noctis requiescit. Cic. Abhinc triennium ex Andro conigravit. Tit. Respondit viduo illum, ad summum quadriduo periturum, Cic. Or if continuance of time, in the accusative, sometimes in the Ablative; as *Sexaginta annos natum. Hyemem totam fertis. Imperium deponere maluerunt, quam id tenere punctum temporis contra Religionem. Cic. Imperavit triennio, & decem mensibus. Suet. Sometimes with a Preposition; as *Fere in diebus paucis, quibus haec acta sunt. Ter. Rarely with a genitive; as Temporis angusti mansit concordia discors. Lucan.***

Also Nouns betokening Space between places are put in the accusative, and sometimes in the ablative; as *Pedem hinc ne discefferis. Absit ab Urbe quingentis milibus passuum. Terra marique gentibus imperavit.*

Nouns that signifie Place, and also proper Names of greater places, as Countries, be put after Verbs of moving or remaining, with a Preposition, signifying *to, from, in, or by*, in such case as the Preposition requireth; as *Proficiscor ab Urbe. Vivit in Anglia. Veni per Galliam in Italiam.*

But if it be the Proper Name of a Lesser Place, as of a City, Town, or Lesser Island, or any of these four, *Humus, Domus, Militia, Bellum*, with these signs, *on, in, or at* before them, being of the first or second Declension, and singular number, they shall be put in the genitive; if of the third Declension, or Plural Number, or this word *in*, in  
the

the dative or ablative; as *Vixit Roma, Londini. Ea habitabat Rhodi. Conon plurimum Cypri vixit. Cor. Nep. Procumbit huius bos. Domi bellique simul vicinus. Militavit Carthagini or Carthagine. Studuit Athenis. Ruri or rure educatus est.*

If the Verb of moving be to a Place, it shall be put in the accusative; as *Eo Romam, Domum, Rur.* If from a Place, in the ablative; as *Discessit Londino. Abiit Domo. Rure est reversus.*

Sometimes with a Preposition; as *A Brundisio profectus est. Cic. Manil. Ut ab Athenis in Beotiam irem. Sulpit. apud. Cic. Fam. l. 4. Cum te profectum ab domo scirem. Liv. l. 8.*

### Construction of Passives.

**A** Verb Passive will have after it an ablative of the doer, with the Preposition *a* or *ab* before it; sometimes without, and more often a dative: as *Virgilium legitur a me. Portes creantur foribus. Hor. Tibi fama peratur.* And Neutropassives, as *Vapulo, veneo, liceo, exulo. &c.* may have the same Construction; as *Ab hoste venire.*

Sometimes an accusative of the thing is found after a Passive; as *Coronari Olympia. Hor. Epist. 1. Cyclops movetur. Hor. for sultat or agit. Purgor bilem. Id.*

### Construction of Gerunds and Supines.

**G**erunds and Supines will have such cases as the Verb from whence they come; as *Orium scribendi literas. Eo audium Poetas. Ad consulendum tibi.*

A Gerund in *di* is commonly govern'd both of Substantives and Adjectives in manner of a genitive; as *Causa videndi. Amor habendi. Cupidus vendi. Certus eundi.* And sometimes governeth a genitive Plural; as *Illorum videndi gratia.* Ter.

Gerunds in *do* are us'd after Verbs in manner of an ablative, according to former Rules, with or without a preposition; as *Defessus sum ambulando. Ad discendo facile deterretur. Cæsar dando, sublevando, ignoscendo, gloriam adeptus est. In apparando consumunt diem.*

A Gerund in *dum* is us'd in manner of an accusative after prepositions governing that case; as *Ad capiendum hostes. Ante domandum ingentes tolerant animos. Virg. Ob redimendum captivos. Inter canandum.*

Gerunds in signification are oft-times us'd as Participles in *dus*; *Tuorum consiliorum reprimendorum causa. Cic. Orationem Latinam legendus nostris efficit pleniorum. Cic. Ad accusandos homines premio ducitur.*

A Gerund in *dum* joyn'd with the Impersonal *est*, and implying some necessity or duty to do a thing, may have both the Active and Passive construction of the Verb from whence it is deriv'd; as *Utendum est ætate. Ov. Pacem Trojano a rege petendum. Virg. Iterandum eadem ista mihi. Cic. Serviendum est mihi amicis. Plura dixi quam dicendum fuit. Cic. pro Sest.*

### Construction of Verb with Verb.

**W**Hen two Verbs come together without a nominative case between them, the latter shall be in the Infinitive Mood; as *Cupio discere.* Or

Or in the first Supine after Verbs of moving; as *Eo cubitum, spectatum*. Or in the latter with an adjective; as *Turpe est dictu. Facile salu opus scitu*.

But if a Case come between, not govern'd of the former Verb, it shall alwayes be an accusative before the Infinitive Mood; as *Te rediisse incolumem gaudeo. Mulo me divitem esse, quam haberi*.

And this Infinitive *esse*, will have alwayes after it an accusative, or the same case which the former Verb governs; as *Expedit bonos esse vobis, Quo mihi commisso, non licet esse piam*. But this accusative agreeth with another understood before the Infinitive; as *Expedit vobis vos esse bonos. Natura beatiss omnibus esse dedit. Nobis non licet esse tam diertis*. The same Construction may be us'd after other Infinitives Neuter or Passive like to *esse* in signification; as *Maximo tibi postea & civi, & duci evadere contigit*. Val. Max. L. 6

Sometimes a Noun Adjective or Substantive governs an Infinitive; as *Audax omnia perpeti. Dignus amari. Consilium ceperunt ex oppido profugere. Cas. Minari diversis ratio non erat. Cic. verr. 1.*

Sometimes the Infinitive is put absolute for the preterimperfect or preterperfect Tense; as *Ego illud sedulo negare factum. Ter. Galba autem multas similitudines afferre. Cic. Ille contra hac omnia rere, agere vitam. Ter.*

### Construction of Participles.

**P**articiples govern such cases as the Verb from whence they come, according to their Active or Passive signification; as *Fruiturus amicis. Nunquam* :

quam audita mihi. Diligendus ab omnibus. Sate sanguine divum. Telamone creatus. Corpore mortali cretus. Lucret. Natus deâ. Edine regibus. Lavo suspensi loculos tabulasque lacerto. Hor. Censum eques-  
simum summam. Id. Abundum est mihi. Venia oritur mari. Exosus Bella. Virg. Exosus diis. Gell. Aras Perosus. Ovid. But Pertasus hath an accusative otherwise then the Verb; as Pertasus Ignaviam. Semet ipse pertasus. Suet. To these add participial adjectives ending in *bilis* of the Passive signification, and requiring like case after them; as Nulli penetrabilis astro lucis erat.

Participles chang'd into Adjectives have this Construction by the Rules of Adjectives; as Appetens vini. Fugitans litium. Fidens animi.

### An Ablative put absolute.

**T**WO Nouns together, or a Noun and Pronoun with a Participle express or understood, put absolutely, that is to say, neither governing nor govern'd of a Verb, shall be put in the ablative; as *Authore Senatu bellum geritur. Me duce vinces. Casare veniente hostes fugerunt. Sublato clamore praelium committitur.*

### Construction of Adverbs.

**E**N and ecce will have a Nominative, or an accusative, and sometimes with a dative; as *En Priamus. Ecce tibi statum nosser. En habitum. Ecce autem alterum.*

Adverbs of quantity, time, and place require a genitive; as *Satis loquentia, sapientia parum. Satis* also compounded with a Verb; as *Is rerum sua-*

rum satagit. Tunc temporis. Ubique gentium. Ea impudentiæ processit. Quoad ejus fieri poterit.

To these add Ergo signifying the cause; as Illius ergo. Virg. Virtutis ergo. Fugæ atque formidinis ergo non abiturus. Liv.

Others will have such case as the Nouns from whence they come; as Minime gentium. Optime omnium. Venit obviam illi. Canit similiter huic. Albanum, sive Palernum te magis appositum delebat. Hor.

Adverbs are joyn'd in a Sentence to several Moods of Verbs.

Of Time, Ubi, postquam, cum or quum, to an Indicative or Subjunctive; as Hæc ubi dicta dedisti. Ubi nos laverimus. Postquam excessit ex Ephebo. cum faciam vitula. Virg. Cum canerem reges. Id.

Donec while, to an Indicative. Donec eris felix. Donec untill, to an Indicative or Subjunctive; Cogere donec oves iussit. Virg. Donec ea aqua decocta sit. Colum.

Dum while, to an Indicative. Dum apparatur Virgo. Dum untill, to an Indicative or Subjunctive; as Dum redeo. Tertia dum Latro regnantem viderit æstas. Dum for dummodo so as, or, so that, to a Subjunctive. Dum prosum tibi.

Quoad while, to an Indicative. Quoad expectas contubernalem. Quoad untill, to a Subjunctive. Omnia integra servabo, quoad exercitus huc mittatur.

Simulac, simulatque to an Indicative or Subjunctive; as Simulac belli patiens erat simulatque adoleverit ætas.

Ut as, to the same Moods. Ut salutabis, ita resalutaberis. Ut sementem faceris, ita & metes. Hor. Ut so soon as, to an Indicative only; as Ut ventum est in Urbem. Quasi

*Quasi, tanquam, perinde, ac, si*, to a Subjunctive only; as *Quasi non norimus nos inter nos. Tanquam fecerit ipse aliquid.*

*Ne* of forbidding, to an Imperative or Subjunctive; as *Ne scvi. Ne metuas.*

Certain Adverbs of quantity, quality, or cause; as *Quam, quoties, cur, quare, &c.* Thence also *qui, quoniam, quatenus, qualem*, and the like, coming in a sentence after the principal Verb, govern the Verb following in a Subjunctive; as *videte quam valde malitia sua confidat. Cic. Quid est cur tu in isto loco sedes?* Cic. pro Cluent. *Subsideo mihi diligentiam comparavi quæ quanta sit intelligi non potest, nisi &c.* Cic. pro Quint. *Nam quid hoc iniquius dici potest, Quam me qui caput alterius fortunæsq; defendam, Priore loco dicere.* Ibid. *Nullum est Officium tam sanctum atq; solenne, quod non avaritia violare soleat.* Ibid. *Non me fallit, si consulamini quid sitis respondendi.* Ibid. *Dici vis potest quam multa sint quæ respondeatis ante fieri oportere.* Ibid. *Docui quo die hunc sibi promississe dicat, eo die ne Romæ quidem eum fuisse.* Ibid. *Conturbatus discedit neq; mirum, cui hæc optio tam misera daretur.* Ibid. *Narrat quo in loco viderit Quintium.* Ibid. *Ræste majores eum qui socium fessisset in virorum bonorum numero non putarunt haberi oportere.* Cic. pro Rosc. Am. *Quæ concursatio percontantium quid Prætor edidisset, ubi cæneret, quid enuntiasset.* Cic. Agrar. 1.

## Of Conjunctions.

Conjunctions Copulative and Disjunctive, and these four, *Quam, nisi, præterquam, an*, couple like cases; as *Socrates decuit Xenophontem & Platonem. Aut dies est, aut nox. Nescio albus an ater*

ater sit. *Est minor natu quàm tu.* Nemini placet prætorquam sibi.

Except when some particular construction requireth otherwise; as *Studui Roma & Athenis.* *Emi fundum centum nummis & pluris.* *Accusas furti, an stupri, an utroque?*

They also couple for the most part like Moods and Tenses; as *Recto stat corpore, despicitque terras.* But not alwayes like Tenses; as *Nisi melastasses, & vana spe produceres.* *Et habetur, & referetur tibi a me gratia.*

Of other Conjunctions, some govern an Indicative, some a Subjunctive, according to thir several significations.

*Esi, tamen si, etiam si, quanquam* an Indicative; *quamvis* and *licet* most commonly a Subjunctive; as *Esi nihil novi afferrebat.* *Quanquam animus meminisse horret.* *Quamvis Elysios miratur Græcia campos.* *Ipse licet veniat.*

*Ni, nisi, si, siquidem, quod, quia, postquam, postquam, antequam, priusquam* an Indicative or Subjunctive; as *Nisi vi maris eripi.* *Ni faciat.* *Castigo te, non quod odo habeam, sed quod amem.* *Antequam dicam.* *Si for quamvis* a Subjunctive onely. *Redeam?* *Non si me obsecret.*

*Si* also conditional may sometimes govern both Verbs of the sentence in a Subjunctive; as *Respiro, si te videro.* *Cic ad Attic.*

*Quando, quandoquidem, quoniam,* an Indicative; as *Dicite quandoquidem in molli consedimus herba.* *Quoniam convenimus ambo.*

*Cum* seeing that, a Subjunctive; as *Cum sis officii Gradive virilibus aptus.*

*Ne, an, num,* of doubting, a Subjunctive; as *Nihil refert, fecerisne, an persuaseris.* *Vix num redierit.*



Interrogatives also of disdain or reproach understood govern a Subjunctive; as *tantum dem, quantum ille poposcerit?* Cic. verr. 4. *Sylvam tu Scantiam vendas?* Cic. Agrar. *Hunc tu non ames?* Cic. ad Attic. *Eurem aliquem aut rapacem accusari?* *Vitanda semper eris omni avaritiæ suspicio.* Cic. verr.

4. Sometimes an Infinitive; as *Mene ineapto desistere visum?* Virg.

*Ut* that, lest not, or although, a Subjunctive; as *Te oro, ut redeat jam in viam.* *Metuo ut subitet hostes.* *Ut omnia contingant quæ volo.*

## Of Prepositions.

OF Prepositions, some will have an accusative after them, some an ablative, some both, according to thir different signification.

An accusative these following, *Ad, apud, ante, adversus, adversum, cū, citra, circum, circa, circiter, contra, erga, extra, inter, intra, infra, juxta, ob, pone, per, prope, propter, post, penes, præter, secundum, supra, secus, trans, ultra, usque, versus*; But *versus* is most commonly set after the case it governs, as *Londinum versus*.

And for an accusative after *ad*, a dative sometimes is us'd in Poets; as *It clamor cælo.* Virg. *Cælo si gloria tollit Aeneadum.* Sil. for *ad cælum*.

An ablative these, *A, ab, abs, absque, cum, coram, de, e, ex, pro, præ, palam, sine, tenus*, which last is also put after his case, being most usually a genitive, if it be Plural; as *Capulo tenus.* *Aurium tenus.*

These, both cases, *In, sub, super, subter, clam, procul,*

*In,*

*In*, signifying to, towards, into, or against, requires an accusative; as *Pisces emptos obolo in cœnam seni. Animus in Teucros benignus. Versa est in cineres Troja. Into committere tantum quid Troes potuerunt?* lastly, when it signifies future time or for; as *Bellum in trigesimum diem indixerunt. Designati consules in annum sequentem. Alti pretia faciunt in singula capita canum. Var.* Otherwise *in* will have an ablative; as *In Urbe. In Terris.*

*Sub*, when it signifies to, or in time, about, or a little before, requires an accusative; as *sub umbram properemus. Sub id tempus. Sub noctem.* Otherwise an Ablative. *Sub pedibus. Sub umbra.*

*Super* signifying beyond, or present time, an accusative; as *Super Garamantas & Indos. Super cœnam. Suet.* at supper time. Of or concerning, an ablative; as *Multa super Priamo rogicans. Super hac re.*

*Super*, over or upon, may have either case; as *Super ripas Tiberis effusus. Sæva sedens super arms. Erande super viridi.*

So also may *subter*; as *pugnatum est super subterque terras. Subter densa testudine. Virg. Clam patrem or patre: Præcul muros, Liv. Patria præcul.*

Prepositions in composition govern the same cases as before in apposition. *Adibo hominem. Detrudunt naves scopulo.* And the Preposition is sometimes repeated; as *Detrahete de tua soma nunquam cogitavi.* And sometimes understood, governeth his usuall case; as *Habeo te loco parentis. Apparuit humana specie. Cumis erant oriundi. Liv. Liberis parentibus oriundus. Colum. Mutat quadrata rotundus. Hor. Pridie Compitalia. Pridie nonas or calendas. Postridie Idus. Postridie ludos.* Before which accusatives ante or post is to be understood, *Filii id ætatis. Cic. Hoc noctis, Liv. Understand Secundum. Or refer to*

part

part of time. *Omnia Mercurio similis. Virg. Under-*  
stand per.

## Of Interjections.

Certain Interjections have several cases after them. O, a Nominative, Accusative or Vocative; as *O festus dies hominis. O ego laum.* Hor. *O fortunatos. O formosae puer.*

Others a Nominative, or an Accusative; as *Heu prisca fides! Heu stirpem invisam! Proh sancte Jupiter! Proh deum atque hominum fidem! Hem tibi davum!*

Yea, though the Interjection be understood; as *Me miserum! Me cecum, qui hac ante non viderim!*

Others will have a Dative; as *Hei mihi. Vae misero mihi. Terent.*

## F I N I S.

## E R R A T A.

PAGE 16. Line 5. for *hoc nostrate* Read *hoc nostras*  
or *nostrate*.

P. 31. L. 11. f. *visi* r. *vici*.

P. 35. l. 21: f. *Quasimus* r. *Quasumus*.

P. 54. l. 8. f. *Transitives* r. *Transitive*.

P. 55. l. 8. f. *Iit.* r. *Ter*.